

News Analysis

Bonn Relieved It Was Forced, As Expected, to Free 3 Arabs

By John M. Goshko

BOON, Oct. 31 (UPI)—After the Sept. 5 terrorist attack that killed 11 Israelis at the Munich Olympics, some journalists asked a West German official what would happen to the three Arab gunmen captured by the police.

Specifically, the journalists wanted to know how Bonn interpreted the vow of Palestinian terrorist groups to rescue the three captives. The official answered: "Well, if I were you, I wouldn't fly Lufthansa for a while."

He wasn't joking. In private conversation, Bonn officials never made any secret of their expectation that the terrorists' demand for a later release would be met. They also left no doubt that West Germany would then give up the three Arabs in exchange for the plane and its passengers.

Now this scenario has become reality. Sunday, a Lufthansa plane with 20 persons aboard was hijacked near Beirut. And, after a long day of negotiation, West Germany secured a release by sending the three Arabs to apparent freedom in Libya.

Here in Bonn, the decision to free the prisoners is being resolutely defended as the only choice that was open to West Germany. The last thing that the West Germans wanted was a repetition of the Munich shootout, with its toll of 17 dead. Their goal in Sunday's negotiations was to ransom the hostages aboard the Lufthansa jet without bloodshed.

In that, they succeeded. And the initial reaction of West German officials was an undisguised sigh of relief, coupled with a defense of their actions that came close to self-congratulation.

However, while Bonn was successful in rescuing the hostages, no one is under any illusion that West Germany has now extricated itself from further involvement with Arab terrorism. In fact, there already are indications that Bonn may find itself dealing with the repercussions from its decision for a long time to come.

The most immediate cause for anxiety involves West Germany's always sensitive relations with Israel. Bonn's release of the terrorists has triggered the bitter crescendo of official Israeli anger against West Germany since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1950.

The depth of Israeli feeling was revealed in the verbal protest made by Foreign Minister Abba Eban to West German Ambassador Jesco von Puttkamer. Mr. Eban called the German action a "capitulation" that "shamed the memory and the honor of the Munich martyrs."

Nor are there any indications that the Israelis are in a mood to let the controversy cool off. If not, the relations between the two countries are almost certain to become strained close to the breaking point.

Such a development would be most unpalatable to Chancellor Willy Brandt's government, since any dispute with Israel inevitably evokes memories of the Nazi past. It could even become an unpredictable element in West Germany's current national election campaign.

Nevertheless, Bonn's reaction has been to treat the Israeli accusations with coolness and reserve. The thrust of German statements has been to argue that West Germany is not in a state of war, like Israel, that its first duty is to protect its citizens and that the Israeli charges therefore are "absolutely unjustified."

The Brandt government still has not forgotten the harsh criticism to which it was subjected after it failed to prevent the 1970 murder of its kidnapped ambassador to Guatemala, Count Karl von Spreti. Since then, the German reaction to terrorist kidnappings has been to avoid bloodshed no matter what the cost.

In September, 1970, after Palestinian terrorists hijacked three airlines to Jordan, Bonn set the precedent for its current policy by freeing three Arabs imprisoned in West Germany. They had been charged with killing an Israeli and injuring 11 other persons during a grenade attack on an El Al Israeli airline plane at the Munich airport.

Similarly, when another Lufthansa jet was hijacked to Aden last February, the West Germans hastily paid a \$5-million ransom for its release. And, at the Olympics, the Germans desperately tried to avert a shootout by pleading with Israel to meet the terrorist demands for release of Arab guerrillas held in Israeli jails.

On the other side, the Israelis contend that the West German policy, while unquestionably humanitarian in its intent, does more harm than good because it only leads to new acts of terrorism that threaten the safety of others.

What really underlies Israeli anger at Bonn is the belief that West Germany has allowed itself to become an easy mark for terrorist pressure. As a result, the Israelis say, West Germany will remain a prime target for extortion demands and other terrorist activities that indirectly aid the Palestinians' campaign against Israel.

As several German newspapers have pointed out, Bonn will remain vulnerable as long as it shrinks from such draconian measures as halting Lufthansa service to Arab countries and taking a tough diplomatic line with Arab governments that shelter terrorist groups.

But West Germany has sizable business and political interests in these countries. And when a government spokesman, Ruediger von Weizsäcker, was asked yesterday whether Bonn might be weighing such steps, he replied that the Brandt government will "decisively" counter attempts to drag it into the Middle East conflict.

Italian Air Crash That Killed 27 Still a Mystery

BARI, Italy, Oct. 31 (UPI)—

Investigators said today they had no idea what caused a plane crash in which 27 persons lost their lives on a stone-strewn hill of the Apulian interior.

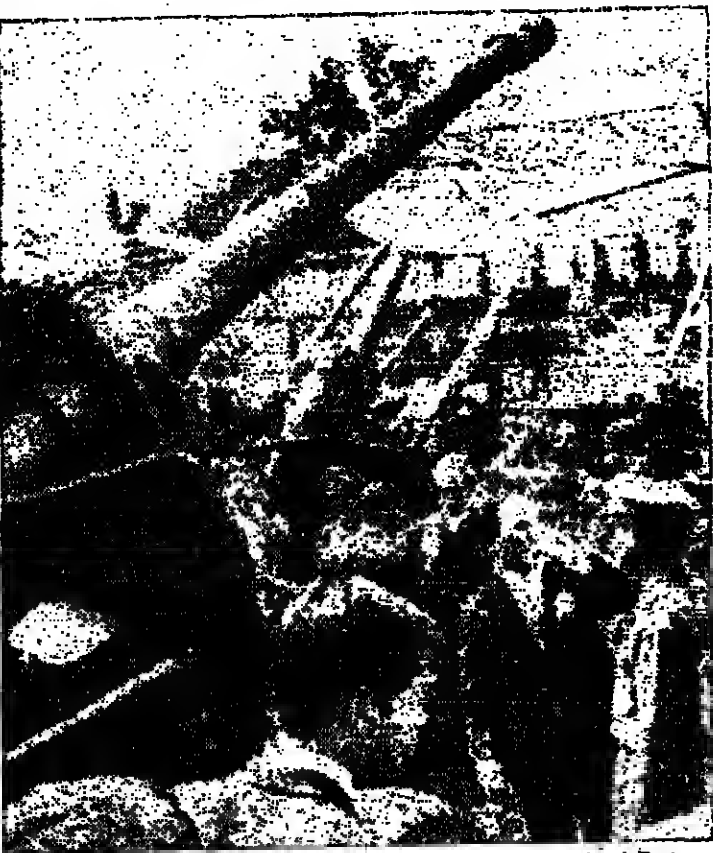
The flight was proceeding normally, the weather was clear and the airport was in sight, said Pier Luigi Borgna, commercial director of ATI airlines. "Only the investigation can determine what happened."

An ATI Fokker Friendship, on a domestic flight from Catania, Sicily, to Brindisi, crashed 31 miles inland from Bari Monday night as it was coming in for a scheduled landing at Bari. ATI said the 22 passengers, three crew members and two off-duty flight assistants, all Italians, were killed.

South Vietnamese forces have also been continuing to press for advantage on the battlefield, and yesterday recaptured Dak To district in northern Kontum Province. In fights north and south of the town today, the government troops killed more than 60 North Vietnamese and destroyed 2,000 rounds of heavy weapon ammunition, they said.

Six Hamlets But so far they have been unable to drive Communist infiltrators out of six hamlets in the countryside around Saigon, and Routes 1 and 13 leading out of the capital were impassable today only 15 miles from the city because of the fighting. Two of the hamlets are to the east of Saigon in Long Khanh Province, two are in Haung Hai Province to the west near Cu Chi, and one is in Phuoc Tuy, on the coast, the military command said.

The numbers, however, are misleading. The fighting has been on a small scale, although the sound of gunfire has not been heard



ENEMY EQUIPMENT—South Vietnam President Nguyen Van Thieu pointing to captured North Vietnam howitzer during his visit to weapons exhibit in Saigon yesterday.

Rockets Fall in Saigon

Hanoi's Troops Are Pressing Drives in Central Highlands

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, Oct. 31 (UPI)—Communist troops continued to press heavy attacks in the Central Highlands today, overrunning a government position there for the second time in two days. Meanwhile, American B-52s dropped a record number of bombs over the southern part of North Vietnam, military command spokesmen said.

A heavy explosion shook downtown Saigon early Wednesday, the Associated Press reported. Initial reports said it apparently was caused by two rockets that fell near the Newport dock complex on the city's northeastern edge.

[The blast came at 1:45 a.m. on South Vietnam's National Day, which has been a traditional time for Communist-led forces to shell Saigon and nearby areas.]

The government position that fell tonight was occupied by a 300-man battalion of rangers a mile west of Ba To district town in central Quang Ngai province. Few details were available on the fight, but the government military spokesman said the battalion abandoned its position in the middle of the night and moved to a more secure encampment nearby. There was no report of casualties.

[Communist troops captured both Ba To and another district capital today, United Press International reported. It said they took Qua Son, 340 miles north of Saigon.]

The command reported yesterday the loss of the border ranger camp of Dak Seang, about 100 miles to the west of Ba To, as the Communist forces throughout Vietnam continued their drive to occupy as much territory as possible before an expected ceasefire.

The United States command announced today in the 24 hours ending at noon today its B-52s had flown 13 missions against supply caches in North Vietnam south of the 20th parallel—equal to the all-time record number which was set Aug. 12. A B-52 mission normally consists of three planes, each dropping about 24 tons of bombs.

Bombing Continues American fighter-bombers also flew more than 130 strikes in the North during the 24-hour period ending at 5 p.m. yesterday, the command said. Other information about the bombing was continuing into Tuesday, although the North Vietnamese had proposed Oct. 31 as the date for the implementation of a ceasefire.

The bombing has been limited to targets south of the 20th parallel since a week ago Sunday. Also, American planes have not planned "new" missions in the harbors north of the parallel since that time.

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U.S. Ships Sail To Quit Coast Of N. Vietnam

But Blockade Stays Until Truce Is Signed

By George McArthur

SAIGON, Oct. 31.—The U.S. Navy has withdrawn 50 ships from close-in North Vietnam coastal waters but the blockade will remain in effect until a ceasefire is actually signed, American officials said yesterday.

Authorities also noted that Chinese cargo ships continue blockade-running activities in safe anchorages outside the mile limit off North Vietnam's southern peninsula.

Noting that the Oct. 31 air deadline being insisted upon by President Nixon as a sign of "good faith" would not have appreciable effect on the military situation in South Vietnam.

Within that time, both military and civilian members of the American establishment are confident the final details of a ceasefire will be negotiated with Hanoi. The diplomatic establishment headed by U.S. Ambassador L. Worth Bunker Hunt was somewhat ruffled last night when government-controlled radio broadcasts said President Nixon the first time. The sarcastic commentary accused Mr. Nixon attempting to reach a quick ceasefire with Hanoi to obtain a vote in the presidential election.

President Nguyen Van Thieu, an hour this morning, said that had been scheduled by the radio attack—and, as habitual, the embassy would, nothing about the substance of their talks. While Mr. Bunker is known to be confident, Mr. Thieu eventually will accept a settlement, he may well sharpen his approach as a result of Mr. Thieu's own, public hardening attitudes.

While there were more than 50 ships in the Tonkin Gulf and the approach waters of North Vietnam's coast, the fleet now down to about a dozen. Three of these are destroyers patrolling the 130-stretch south of the 20th parallel to the Demilitarized Zone.

It is in this area that Chinese freighters are often seen, mainly rice but including ammunition and other supplies. Some are being floated ashore in plastic bags and some put small lighters.

American naval command recently have dropped all mention of the Chinese ships. But officials insist that basic orders permit American ships to fire at the lighters when they are in the area and that this takes place from time to time as part of the blockade.

Meanwhile, most of the ships pulled back into deeper waters closer to the main supply base of Subic Bay in the Philippines. The four aircraft carriers here with the Seventh Fleet also will back or cruise down the coast of South Vietnam.

"They could be back within matter of hours," an officer said.

Minesweeping Begins WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The first time North Vietnam began a limited attempt to sweep U.S. mines blocking entrance to Haiphong harbor.

U.S. intelligence sources yesterday that the North Vietnamese effort to clear a channel through the harbor had been detected by American photo reconnaissance missions within 72 hours.

The sources were unable to give a precise date for when minesweeping began inside North Vietnam's main port. But attention to clear the mines are closely monitored here.

Disclosures that North Vietnam is trying to do something about the mines followed Washington decision to curtail U.S. air strikes north of the 20th parallel.

Los Angeles Times.

Activity Seen In Paris Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

into effect and stop the fighting—then follow with a quadripartite signing at some later period. Hanoi, however, so far has maintained that the agreement call for a bi-lateral intellling by Hanoi and Washington, to be followed by a bilateral signing and, as a last stage, a quadripartite signing.

New Atmosphere

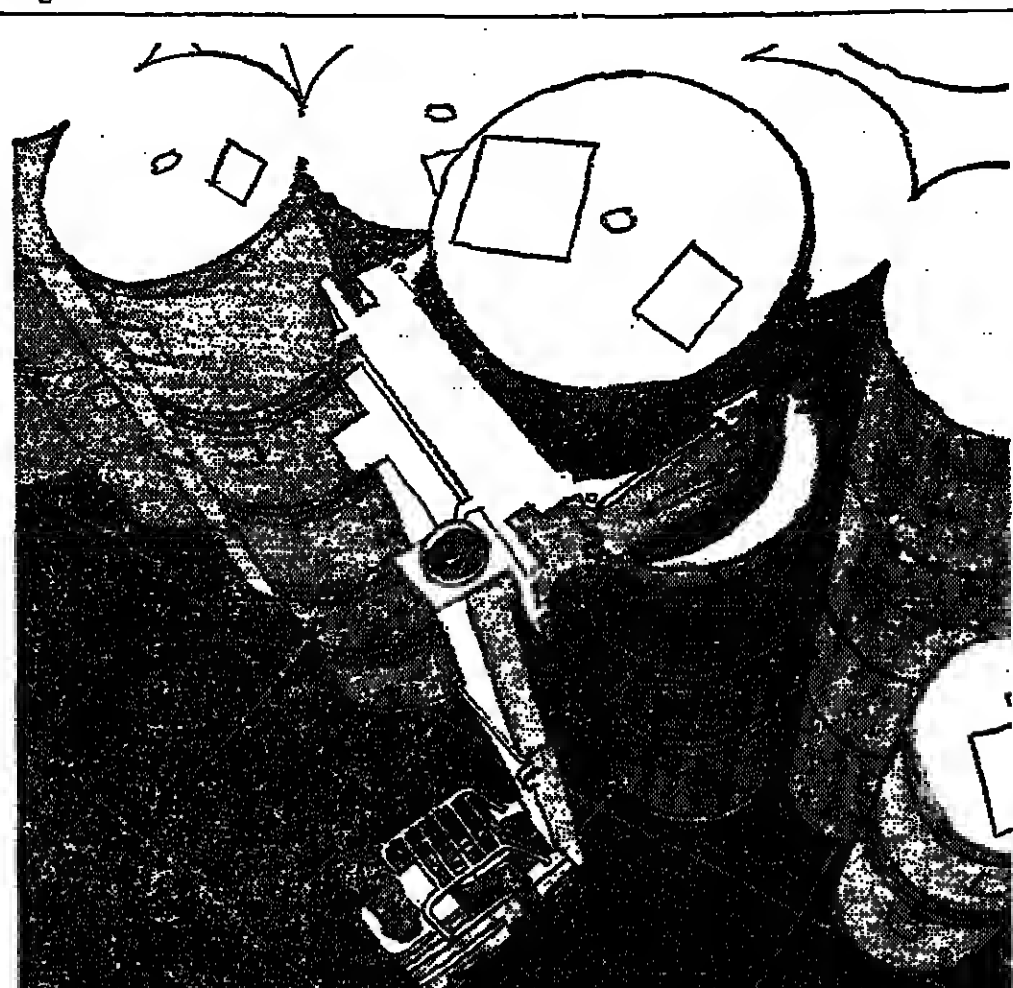
The U.S. sources here said that they expected that an entirely new atmosphere would prevail at this Thursday's public session of the peace talks on the Avenue Kleber. They said they expected the mood would change from one of condemnation to one of cooperation. The sources said it was likely that the U.S. delegation would comment on the expected change.

As for the future of the Kleber talks, the sources said that they believed the talks would continue for a certain period, even after the signing of the peace agreement. They said they did not think the Kleber session this week would be used to argue out the remaining "six or seven" points that Mr. Kissinger said remain to be settled with Hanoi, but that Kleber, nonetheless, would have considerable negotiating content in weeks to come before the convening of the international conference on Vietnam within 30 days of the signing of the agreement.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALABAMA	17	63	Cloudy
ALASKA	11	52	Cloudy
ARIZONA	11	52	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	11	52	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	11	52	Cloudy
COLORADO	11	52	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	11	52	Cloudy
DELAWARE	11	52	Cloudy
FLORIDA	11	52	Cloudy
GEORGIA	11	52	Cloudy
ILLINOIS	11	52	Cloudy
INDIANA	11	52	Cloudy
IOWA	11	52	Cloudy
KANSAS	11	52	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	11	52	Cloudy
LOUISIANA	11	52	Cloudy
MAINE	11	52	Cloudy
MARYLAND	11	52	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	11	52	Cloudy
MICHIGAN	11	52	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	11	52	Cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	11	52	Cloudy
MISSOURI	11	52	Cloudy
MONTANA	11	52	Cloudy
NEBRASKA	11	52	Cloudy
NEVADA	11	52	Cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	11	52	Cloudy
NEW JERSEY	11	52	Cloudy
NEW YORK	11	52	Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	11	52	Cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	11	52	Cloudy
OHIO	11	52	Cloudy
OKLAHOMA	11	52	Cloudy
OREGON	11	52	Cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	11	52	Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	11	52	Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	11	52	Cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	11	52	Cloudy
TENNESSEE	11	52	Cloudy
TEXAS	11	52	Cloudy
UTAH	11	52	Cloudy
VERMONT	11	52	Cloudy
VIRGINIA	11	52	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	11	52	Cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	11	52	Cloudy
WISCONSIN	11	52	Cloudy
WYOMING	11	52	Cloudy

(Temperatures readings: U.S. at 1900 GMT, others at 2000 GMT)



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1250 ميلادي

Segretti Reportedly Phoned Chapin When Inquiry Started

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (WP).—A few minutes after being told that he was the subject of an investigation by the Washington Post, Donald H. Segretti, a California lawyer allegedly involved in sabotage against the White House, reportedly made a call to President Nixon's appointments secretary, H. L. Chapin.

Words of credit card calls to Mr. Segretti's friend, once Young, show that a call was placed to Mr. Chapin's in Bethesda, Md., at 4:53 on Sept. 30—less than 30 seconds after Mr. Segretti learned that a reporter wanted to see him.

Sept. 30 call was one of calls apparently made by Segretti that have not been known until now. Two calls to Mr. Chapin's home, one to the White House switchboard, all were

charged to Mr. Young's credit card.

The Sept. 30 call lasted two minutes and cost \$1.40, according to telephone records.

Mr. Segretti apparently also made a nine-minute call to Mr. Chapin's home at 5:34 p.m. on Oct. 2 for \$2.90 and a five-minute call for \$2.75 the next morning at 8:57 a.m. to the White House switchboard, according to the records.

The other call, an earlier one, was made at 10 a.m. on Sept. 6 to the White House switchboard for \$1.85.

Segretti Had Access

Mr. Young said yesterday that the calls could have been made only by Mr. Segretti. "Don is the only one who could have done it—no even my staff, not even my wife has the credit card number, only Don," Mr. Young said.

It could not be learned to whom Mr. Segretti talked in the four conversations or from where the long-distance calls were made.

Mr. Young, 32, also a California lawyer and long-time friend of Mr. Segretti, provided the first account of Mr. Segretti's alleged involvement with Mr. Chapin.

On Oct. 15, The Post reported that Mr. Chapin acted as a contact for Mr. Segretti's alleged sabotage campaign. "Time magazine also reported that Mr. Chapin and another White House aide, Gordon Strahan, hired Mr. Segretti to disrupt the campaign of Democratic presidential candidates."

In its latest edition, Time quotes Justice Department sources as saying that Mr. Chapin has "admitted to FBI agents that he had hired" Mr. Segretti.

At the time of The Post's Oct. 15 article, Mr. Chapin, asked to comment on it, said, through the White House press office, that the article was "fundamentally inaccurate."

At yesterday's White House press briefing, Ron Ziegler, the President's press secretary, turned away questions about Mr. Chapin's alleged involvement with Mr. Segretti.

"I don't have anything to offer to you or add to what we have said before," Mr. Ziegler told reporters.

von Aide mits FBI Action Role

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (WP).—President Nixon's chief domestic

John D. Ehrlichman, accused yesterday that the House had asked the Justice Department to provide

advice on "problem areas criminal justice field" for

President's re-election campaign.

He criticized an unnamed

Deputy Attorney General

Ehrlichman—and, by implication, the Federal Bureau of

Investigation itself—for passing

advice along to FBI field

for assistance in assembling

material.

Ehrlichman defended the

action with the Justice Department, which he said must

"be responsive to the political

He said, however, that

improper to involve the

setting that the bureau

nonpolitical in order to

total credibility and

magazine first revealed

the House request last

when it reported that

FBI Director L. Patrick

had passed the urgent

along to 21 bureau offices

later.

Ehrlichman stressed yesterday

that it isn't going to happen

is FBI's part, there was

no judgment that anything

happened at all. A

an for the bureau de-

comment, and Mr. Gray

men in Richmond, Va.,

he was visiting the local

office. "I don't have any

on what Time magazine

it. Let Time magazine

on what it reported."

John W. Hushen, public

tion officer for the Justice

ment, confirmed the FBI's

rent, saying, "They appear

nd the decision to help

c said that the FBI field

replies to the White

very had been forwarded

Ehrlichman through Mr.

's office.

not immediately clear

Mr. Gray, who has vowed

in the bureau as a non-

agency, was personally

the FBI role in the

since he has been travel-

in recent weeks, many

'BI director's functions

handed by his sub-



Associated Press

PERSONAL SUPPORT—Angela Davis endorsing Edward Teixeira (left), Communist candidate for Massachusetts State Legislature, in Boston Monday. Since her trial Miss Davis has spent much of her time personally endorsing Communist candidates all around the country.

McGovern Contends Nixon Defaults on U.S. Confidence

By Douglas E. Kneeland

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 31 (NYP).—Sen. George McGovern charged

here last night that "for the first

time in the history of this coun-

try, we have had a presidential

campaign with only one candi-

date."

Obviously frustrated by his

inability, even in the closing days

of the race, to draw President

Nixon into more active campaign-

ing, the Democratic nominee

continued to sharpen the tone

of his attacks against his Re-

publican opponent.

In a speech prepared for an

Allegheny County Democratic

party dinner here, Sen. McGovern

also castigated Vice-President

Agnew.

Only One Program

"This campaign was supposed

to offer a clear choice between

two different programs of gov-

ernment," Sen. McGovern said.

"But only one program has been

offered to the people—that of the

Democratic party.

"I have been taking the issues

to the people for 23 months, from

Maine to California, Richard

Nixon has hidden in the White

House—voting legislation enacted

by Congress to help the people."

Moreover, Sen. McGovern de-

clared, "by hiding from the peo-

ple, he has defaulted on their

confidence."

"We know what four more

years will be like," he went on.

"If Americans vote for Richard

Nixon next week, they will be

voting for Watergate corruption,

Nixon recession, Connally oil and

Republican reaction."

Sen. McGovern added that if

that wasn't enough to scare

American voters "out of their

wits, we can add that four more

years of Richard Nixon will bring

eight years of Spiro Agnew."

"And we certainly do not want

to go into the third century of

American independence," he said,

"under the leadership of Mr.

Agnew, whose public career does

not boast a single achievement

and who has served only as a

lightning rod for prejudice."

Sen. McGovern has changed

the nature of his attacks on the

Republicans somewhat in the last

few days.

Apparently convinced that the

Nixon administration is close to

a settlement of the Vietnam war,

Sen. McGovern has begun to em-

phasize that the Democrats could

do more to bring about social and

economic progress in peace.

He also has increased his at-

tempts to portray himself as a

"moral" alternative to what he

contends are the "immoral" prac-

tices of the present administra-

tion.

Appeal to Jewish Vote

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 31 (AP).—In an appeal for Jewish

election support, Sen. McGovern

yesterday said that Sen. George

McGovern as President would

defend Israel's security and in-

tervene with the Soviet Union to

secure emigration rights for its

Jewish citizens.

The Democratic vice-presiden-

tial candidate said that Presi-

dent Nixon decided only in this

election year to sell arms to

Israel, while Sen. McGovern has

been a consistent supporter of

the Jewish state.

Nixon Pledges

Aid for Elderly

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (NYP).—President Nixon, in a special

campaign appeal to elderly voters,

reaffirmed yesterday his pledge

to ask Congress next year for

property-tax relief for older

Americans.

In another in a series of radio

speeches, Mr. Nixon listed the

efforts he said he had made to

improve the lot of those over

65 and placed special emphasis

on the Social Security bill he had

decided to sign.

He did not, however, mention

two bills aimed at the elderly

that he vetoed yesterday morn-

ing—the Older Americans Com-

prehensive Service Amendments

and the Research on Aging Act,

which he said were too costly

and duplicated other programs.

6 U.S. Tourists Die

CORINTH, Greece, Oct. 31

(Reuters).—Six American tour-

ists—five of them women—were

killed and 23 others injured to-

day when a bus skidded in the

rain and fell into a ravine near

here, police said. The bus was

taking the tourists from Athens

to Corinth, retracing the route

of the Apostle Paul.

U.S. Alerted Airlines to Hijack Team

Warning Given Prior To Houston Piracy

By Richard Wilkin

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (NYP).—The

government warned the airlines

Friday of a possible hijacking

attempt by the father-son

team that, in fact, did participate

in the hijacking of an Eastern

Air Lines plane to Cuba on Sun-

day.

One Eastern employee, manning

the boarding gate in Houston,

was shot to death and another

was wounded as the four air

pirates carried out their plot.

James T. Murphy, the Federal

Aviation Administration's security

chief, said that the agency had

sent out the alert because the

father and son, wanted in con-

nection with a double murder and

attempted bank robbery in Arling-

ton, Va., Wednesday, were ap-

parently "desperate" and probably

bent on escaping from the coun-

try.

Eastern's security chief, Capt.

Michael J. Fenello, said the alert,

sent by means of the Air Trans-

port Association, had not been

received by his airline. But a

spokesman for the ATA, a trade

group of the scheduled domestic

airlines, said the warning had

gone to all members late Friday.

Mr. Murphy said, in any case,

that "the last thing in the world"

he wanted to infer was that East-

ern had been derelict in any way.

He said that an alert could help

an airline spot potential hijackers

going through normal ticket-buy-

ing and boarding procedures. But

he indicated that it could not

have done any good Sunday be-

cause the hijackers simply shot

their way on board and could

have done so even if they had

been spotted.

The general view of aviation

experts was that the hijacking

might have been prevented only

if an armed and uniformed fed-

eral marshal or other police of-

ficial had been on duty at the

gate. He might have served as a

psychological deterrent.

Meanwhile, the State Depart-

ment said that it planned to ask

the Cuban government to ex-

tradite all four of the men who

forced their way aboard the East-

ern plane

Speech From Throne Pledges A 'Full' British Role in EEC

LONDON, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—The British government today set the legislative tone for a new session of Parliament by stressing the full and constructive role it intends to play in European affairs.

Britain's impending membership of an enlarged Common Market was a key theme in the speech from the throne read by Queen Elizabeth at the opening of Parliament.

In a ceremony rich in color, pageantry and tradition, the queen said Britain would play a "full and constructive role" when it becomes part of an enlarged European Economic Community on Jan. 1.

It looked forward to the opportunities membership would bring for "increasing the influence of the enlarged community for the benefit of the world at large."

In her nine-minute speech to members from both the House of Commons and the Lords, church leaders, the judiciary and the diplomatic corps, the queen mentioned trouble spots both at home and abroad.

But the speech contained no legislative surprises, and opposition Labor party leader Harold Wilson described it as "thin" in attacking the government's parliamentary record during the last 28 months.

In an ensuing debate on the speech, Mr. Wilson declared the government had "forfeited the right and the capacity to lead."

Amid cheers from the Labor benches, he challenged Prime Minister Edward Heath to "submit his program, and his entire record in government to the test of a general election."

The speech, which marked the half-way point in the Conservative government's five-year term in office, said the government would search resolutely for a peaceful and just solution in Northern Ireland.

Priority will be given to legislation for a plebiscite on Northern Ireland's border with the Irish Republic, and political observers said the measure would probably be introduced in Parliament later this week.

The government said it would



Queen Elizabeth

cooperate with other governments to combat international terrorism, and promised to introduce legislation against sabotage and acts of violence involving civil aircraft.

The queen pledged the government's determination to protect British trawlers fishing on the high seas off Iceland, and said Britain remained ready to settle the dispute on friendly terms.

But Mr. Wilson was critical of government policy and called for tougher action at what he described as Iceland's "continuing acts of piracy on the high seas."

EEC Ministers Set Anti-Pollution Goals

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, Oct. 31.—The first Environment Conference of European Common Market ministers ended here today with agreement on the need to coordinate both planning and controls.

The nine countries of the expanded Common Market shied away from the touchy subject of community-wide programs which would infringe on the sovereignty of individual states. They also failed to come up with proposals for community checks and controls. "This is yet to come," said Prof. A. Spinelli, the representative of the market's executive at the meeting.

The decisions not taken on the community-wide level reflect the basic differences emphasized at the European Economic Community summit in Paris earlier this month on the question of giving greater political authority to community institutions.

West German Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who chaired the two-day conference here, described it as "a good step forward." The nine nations

agreed that their planning to protect the environment could no longer continue in an isolated fashion.

The nine heads of government in Paris had reached similar conclusions and set a timetable for a common environmental action program to be worked up by July 31, 1973.

The final communiqué emphasized that national programs and policies should be harmonized and coordinated within the community. It stressed the need to determine the proper level of action, ranging from local to community-wide, for different types of pollution and depending on the nature and the area involved.

The ministers agreed to the principle that the polluter must pay. But they also recognized the need for exceptions to such a policy, so long as they did not give particular advantage to one nation's industry over the rest.

As at the Paris summit, the French and the Dutch differed most widely over the question of giving the market institutions some degree of authority over control of the environment. The French argued that environmental problems ranged from purely local ones to others which exceed the competence of the community.

The Dutch urged the community to get on with the battle to prevent further despoliation of Western Europe. The implication was that the French were stalling, as they did earlier this year when the West Germans first proposed a conference at the ministerial level to work out a common program.

The conference here agreed on the need to establish common norms and standards, and to hold another meeting next year. But, as Prof. Spinelli admitted, they could do little more at this conference than endorse and amplify principles already agreed upon at the Paris summit.

© Los Angeles Times.

Unesco Conference

PARIS, Oct. 31 (AP).—Policy debate at the general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization ended yesterday.

Japanese Soldier Reported Hiding On Bali Since End of World War I

JAKARTA, Oct. 31 (AP).—A man who claims he is former Japanese soldier has been living quietly on Bali Island for 27 years, reluctant to surrender to Japanese authorities because he fears he will be punished, the Antara news agency reported today.

The official Indonesian news agency identified the man only as Fatmala, 47, who it said lives in Marge Taban, 23 miles from Bali's capital, Denpasar.

Antara said the stranger lives in a small hut owned by a Balinese family who found him 27 years ago when World War II ended.

Antara said it interviewed the stranger recently and reported he had heard of Japan's surrender in the war. He said he was reluctant to report his presence to the Japanese Embassy in Jakarta because he feared he would be imprisoned by his home government.

The Japanese Embassy said it was investigating the report but declined further comment. Antara said the stranger cried when he reported he was like to return to Japan and be reunited with his family, said he came from a wealthy family, Antara reported.

EEC Finance Ministers List Joint Moves Against Inflation

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 31 (AP).—The lengthy resolution produced today at the end of the two-day meeting by Common Market finance ministers together with representatives from the three candidate countries made reference in its introduction to the recent Paris summit meeting.

Bearing the summit's final communiqué in mind, it said that it is necessary to initiate within the community comprehensive action against the excessive inflationary pressures presently at work.

It also said that such action "must have recourse to national policies co-ordinated at community level and to common policies." The fight against rising prices "must be set within the framework of an economic development aiming at balanced growth, full employment and improvement in social conditions."

The resolution said that member states should endeavor to reduce the rate of consumer price increases to 4 percent from December this year for a full 12 months—apart from any increases in direct taxation.

Money Supply

The expansion rate of monetary supply shall be progressively reduced to that of the gross national product in real terms, plus a normative rate of increase fixed within the framework of short-term economic policy, it said.

It also added, in a clear reference to the United States, that member countries shall continue their joint action to prevent undesirable inflows of capital from abroad.

The ministers agreed that there should be joint action by both sides of industry to bring about "moderation" in incomes and revenue from capital—that is, dividends—and this is regarded as essential for slowing down prices.

It was also agreed that action should be taken to increase employment in the community.

9 Draw Up Plan to Fight Price Rises

(Continued from Page 1)

French. The ministers committed themselves to the view that there might have been "unforeseen circumstances" if the cut had been suddenly imposed. The matter was referred back to the European Commission, which was mandated to make further suggestions for ministerial consideration by early next year.

The ministers did, however, agree to cut inflation in Europe down to 4 percent next year, but this only has advisory power and Geoffrey Rippon, who represented Britain at the talks, thought it was far too ambitious.

Raymond Barre, the commission vice-president, dismissed the whole exercise as "much ado about nothing," this was the most damning comment to emerge from the talks.

Various national spokesmen, however, were at pains to suggest that the decisions taken would have a strong "psychological effect" on the public and predicted that their adoption by the ministers would make it easier for national governments to take anti-inflation measures at a later date.

There was agreement to hold down public expenditure during the first half of next year and the suggestion that governments should be encouraged to make further spending cuts or increase taxes if there was no tangible effect.

The countries also undertook to curb the growth of money supply and budgets through a formula which was calculated on the growth in each nation's gross national product.

But exceptions were made for Italy, Britain and Ireland which each have high unemployment and whose ministers insisted that in their cases increased expenditure which would help to create new jobs and improve training would be justified.

There was a modest achievement in the decision by the ministers taken jointly with the ministers of agriculture, who were also meeting here at the same time, to cut import duties on beef by 50 percent—a measure effective immediately and to last until February next year. But even here, there was not much optimism there would be any marked reduction in beef prices or that the measure would increase the supply of beef in the Common Market from other countries.

poorer regions and that a ment and income problems, be subject to periodic review.

Tariff cuts, "set to be 50 percent reduction in the key's beef tariff was item of the communiqué."

The Common Market countries were asked to apply strict national legislation on control resale price fixing and commercial practices, "in particular the labelling of stuffs."

Finally, there was agreement to harmonize the rules for pharmaceuticals and an taking to review once more economic situation through the enlarged community; periodic meetings of finance ministers next year, specially scheduled meeting next year.

Philip Frohman 84, Dies; Church Architect in U

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Philip Robert Frohman, architect of Washington Memorial Hospital, after 1 been struck by a car on near the cathedral.

A specialist in church architecture, Mr. Frohman for more 50 years planned, designed supervised construction of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Peter the Apostle, the name of the vast Episcopal Cathedral Church of St. Peter the Apostle.

Mr. Frohman also designed about 50 other churches, among them the Episcopal cathedral of Baltimore, the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Los Angeles a Trinity College Chapel in Hartford. In Washington, he designed the Roman Catholic Church of the Annunciation, Wesleyan Lutheran Church.

The first chapel of Washington Cathedral was built in 1907 and 1912 according to plan of the original architect George Bodley and Henry V. After their deaths, Mr. Frohman became principal architect in 1921.

Aldo Ferrabino

ROME, Oct. 31 (UPI).—Aldo Ferrabino, 80, one of leading experts on ancient Greek and Roman history, died at home here yesterday.

Prof. Ferrabino taught a history at Padua and Rome universities for 40 years, served five years as a senator and edited the Italian Encyclopedia and the Dante Alighieri Society.

Mitchell Leisen

WOODLAND HILLS, Oct. 31 (AP).—Mitchell Leisen, a Hollywood producer who served 12 years as art director under Cecil B. DeMille, died here Saturday.

Mr. Leisen was director for several Academy Awards shows and was the first motion picture director to make the transition to television.

Syrians Free U.S. Officer

BEIRUT, Oct. 31 (AP).—Army officer detained by authorities since Sept. 9 was released tonight in Damascus.

Diplomatic sources said the officer, Maj. Richard Barre of Laramie, Wyo., was brought to Beirut to see wife and small child and would go to Washington for briefing.

The sources declined to rate on the conditions of Barre's release. He was a assistant military attaché in man, Jordan, and was detained Syria while on his way from to Beirut.

His arrest occurred after an Israeli air raid on Syria launched in retaliation for the killing of 11 Israeli soldiers in a recent attack on Arab terrorists.

Night Flights Banned At 3 Swiss Airports

GENEVA, Oct. 31 (Reut).—Aircraft will not be allowed to take off or land at three Swiss airports between 11 p.m. and 4 a.m. tomorrow.

The government imposed the ban on Geneva, Zurich and airports following a public campaign against aircraft noise.

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Automobiles S.A.
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Automobilier
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Vesterbrogade 6 A
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Finland
O.Y. Volvo-Auto AB
Suomenkatu 21
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France
Volvo Auto S.A.
125 Champs Elysées
PARIS 8
Tel. 720 35 16 or 720 35 61

Great Britain
Brooklands Motor Co Ltd
Export Division
26 b Albemarle Street
LONDON W1
Tel. 493-0321

Greece
Sarakakis Brothers S.A.
137-151 Leoforos Athinon
ATHENS
Tel. 365-320, 367-001

Holland
N.V. Nibam
Suidmeeweg 2
BEESD (GLD)
Tel. 03438/6888

Ireland
Hart Motors Ltd
Lea Lane and Pembroke Row
DUBLIN 7
Tel. 63 921

Italy
Motzolo S.p.A.
Via Enrico Mattei 66
BOLOGNA
Tel. 53 21 19

Norway
Isberges Bilforretning A/S
Postboks 12
LYSE
Tel. 33 58 54

Portugal
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Building in Tel Aviv Bombed as Golan Troops Go on Alert

TEL AVIV, Oct. 31 (UPI)—An Arab guerrilla bomb exploded in Tel Aviv today as Syrian troops on the Golan front went on full alert following yesterday's exchange of air raids.

Airo Ready to Buy Arms from Anyone

CAIRO, Oct. 31 (AP)—Egypt's defense minister, Lt. Gen. Ismail, said yesterday, welcome weapons from any source whether it belong to the East or West.

Ismail refused speculation that Gen. Sadat was to buy arms from Egypt. He said the decision was "irrevocable" and that Mr. Sadat's "definite instructions" on the matter were to be followed.

Gen. Ismail said that Gen. Sadat's decision to buy arms was "irrevocable" and that Mr. Sadat's "definite instructions" on the matter were to be followed.

Soviet Official Said to Admit S. Role in Diploma Tax Halt

SOVIET, Oct. 31 (UPI)—The Soviet visa office today admitted that the government had been offering millions in aid from the United States a few months before the Soviet advisers.

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Two pedestrians were cut by glass falling from the third-floor explosion site, he said, and one woman inside the building was scratched.

Police reported that the bomb, although small, had blown a three-foot-wide hole in the wall.

It was the first guerrilla bombing in Tel Aviv since July 11, when nine persons were wounded in the central bus station, and came within five weeks of a Jerusalem supermarket blast and a Netanya bank explosion. Three were hurt in the former, none in the latter.

Pieces of a Watch
First police reports blamed an electrical short circuit for today's incident. But when investigators began looking through the pieces of debris, Mr. Aricha said, they discovered pieces of a watch, indicating a time-bomb had been used.

Later, sources on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of Jordan reported that a small explosive charge had gone off this morning in a water culvert about halfway along the Nablus-Tulkarm road, causing no damage.

A pamphlet of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine guerrilla movement was found on the spot.

Meanwhile, military sources said that Israeli troops along the Golan Heights had been alerted for any eventuality. The move followed the heaviest round of fighting with Syria since the Middle East cease-fire went into effect 27 months ago.

Yesterday, Israeli jets attacked four guerrilla bases in 4.5 miles of Damascus and a Syrian Army base near the northern Lebanese frontier. The Syrians retaliated with a 30-minute artillery barrage on Israeli positions, which, according to Israeli authorities, wounded one soldier and caused little damage.

Today, the Israeli armed forces chief-of-staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar, reported that the Syrian front was quiet.

Israel Sentences Arab To Life for Bombing

TEL AVIV, Oct. 31 (Reuters)—A man who took part in the planting of a grenade on a bus last year was sentenced to life imprisonment by a military court in Lydda Sunday.

Mohammed Ali Abd Shabat, a resident of the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, admitted that he had been sent from Gaza to the Arab village of Tira, northeast of here, with orders to hand a grenade to two men.

The grenade was given to him by representatives of the Popular Liberation Front in Gaza, he said.

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SPOOKY TUNGSTEN—What appears to be the face of a Halloween mask is really the surface of a tungsten crystal that has been magnified 1,375 times. A researcher made the picture to find better ways of making tungsten filaments for light bulbs at General Electric's laboratories in Schenectady, N.Y.

Chiang Marks 85th Birthday

TAIPEI, Oct. 31 (UPI)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who describes himself as a "defeated but undaunted soldier" in his life struggle against Communism,

quietly observed his 85th birthday today. Gen. Chiang, who asked the people of Taiwan not to celebrate his birthday, spent the day at an undisclosed country retreat with his family.

World Era of Moderate Climate Seen Ending

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (NYT)—The current 12,000-year-old era of comfortable climates around the world may be coming to an end, closing another chapter in what a University of Miami scientist believes has been a history of relatively short-lived ice ages and warm ages.

His findings, based on recent analyses of sediment cores drilled from the Caribbean floor, disagree with the classical view that the last million years the earth has been visited by four 100,000-year-long ice ages separated by warm periods at least as long.

Instead, his evidence suggests that the climate has fluctuated from warm to cold much more frequently. In the last 400,000 years—the period during which the sampled sediments were deposited—there appear to have been eight periods of extreme cold, seven of extreme warmth, and about 30 fluctuations of lesser magnitude.

"Of particular interest," the scientist wrote in his report published in the Oct. 27 issue of Science, "is the fact that intervals of temperature as high as the present ones, far from lasting 100,000 years or more, now appear to be short, wholly exceptional episodes in the environmental evolution of the Quaternary (the geological name of the last million-year period)."

Warning From the Deep Sea
The scientist is Cesare Emiliani, a leading authority on the use of sediment cores in studying past climates. He called the findings a "warning from the deep sea" that the present episode of amiable climate is coming to an end.

School of Marine and Atmospheric Science.

Earlier this year, at a conference of global climatologists, Dr. Emiliani and others agreed that a new ice age could come within 2,000 or 3,000 years. It could be even sooner, they agreed, if man's effect on the environment tips the balance too far.

Man's interference with climate through deforestation, urban development and pollution must be viewed with alarm," Dr. Emiliani wrote. "If the present climatic balance is not maintained, we may soon be confronted with either a runaway glaciation or a runaway deglaciation, both of which would generate unacceptable environmental stresses."

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"A clear quantitative understanding of man's effect on climate must be obtained."

Measured in human lifetimes, a new ice age would, of course, come quite gradually, with seasons becoming steadily colder over the long run until the summer high temperatures no longer rose above freezing. From then on snow would simply accumulate, burying cities.

A deglaciation would melt the water now locked into ice at the poles. It has been calculated that there is enough ice above present sea level that, if it were to melt, the oceans would rise enough to drown every coastal city to a depth of many yards.

There is still much controversy over whether man's activities are

contributing to a warming or a cooling of the planet's climate.

It is known that from about 1900 to the 1940s the trend was to warmer seasons, and that since then the world's climate has been getting cooler on the whole.

Fluctuations of this sort a duration are probably only minor perturbations within wider climatic swings that take place over many centuries, most climatologists believe.

Dr. Emiliani's findings are based on measurements of the relative concentrations of various forms of oxygen, locked into plant and animal life that die and settle to the sea floor. It is known that the proportions vary according to the temperature of the water at the time of deposition.

'Jane's': China Could Have 25 ICBMs by '75

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Communist China could have up to 25 intercontinental ballistic missiles operational by 1975—far behind the United States and the Soviet Union, "Jane's Weapons Systems," the authoritative British work, said today.

Jane's underlines the fact that there is no authoritative information available on China's missile development program and bases its estimates on briefings given to the House Armed Services Committee by U.S. Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird.

Mr. Laird told the committee in March, 1971, that with maximum effort, China could have between 10 and 25 ICBMs with a range of 6,200 miles by 1975. In addition, he said he believed that the Chinese could be deploying between 80 and 100 intermediate range ballistic missiles by the same date. Jane's defines IRBMs

as those with a range of between 1,550 and 3,700.

It adds: "Meanwhile, it is thought that some liquid-fueled medium range ballistic missiles, MRBMs, with a range of up to about 2,500 kilometers, or 1,553 miles, may already have been deployed in Tibet."

"These missiles are likely to be armed with small nuclear warheads, probably of the order of 20 kilotons, and probably have a range of 1,500 kilometers, or 1,932 miles."

"Such warheads, of course, would have relatively little significance as far as the Americans are concerned. But they could be relevant to a Russo-Chinese confrontation and they could be used to threaten China's non-nuclear neighbors."

According to Jane's, at present the United States has a total of about 1,054 ICBMs compared with the Soviet Union's estimated 1,400.

S. Yemeni in Libya

CAIRO, Oct. 31 (UPI)—South Yemeni Premier Ali Nasser Mohammed flew to Tripoli, Libya, yesterday after a four-day visit to Cairo during which he held talks with North Yemeni Premier Mohsen el-Ayni, the Middle East News Agency said.

All roads used to lead to Rome.

Times have changed. Today, Frankfurt is the hub of European commerce. It's in the center of the European Common Market and a gathering point for international banks, insurance companies and trading groups. And right in the middle of the greatest vacation paradise the world has to offer — Europe. To Lufthansa, it's home. Most of all, Frankfurt is Europe's major take-off point, with roughly 300 departures daily to everywhere. Even Rome. Just in case.



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Arab in Malaysia Gets Letter-Bomb

KUALA LUMPUR, Oct. 31 (UPI)—The al-Fatah Arab guerrilla group's representative in Malaysia today received a letter-bomb and turned it over to bomb experts, police said.

They also said that they could not confirm reports that up to 21 similar bombs had been intercepted by postal authorities. The reports said the letter-bombs were posted from Beirut.

Police gave no indication whether bomb experts had defused the letter addressed to the Fatah representative or determined its contents.

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Canada Loses

While there was great sporting interest in Canada's electoral race, as the Liberals and Conservatives came panting down to the wire with their jockey Prime Minister Trudeau and Robert Stanfield, flailing away, the race was actually lost before the stewards gave their decision. It was Canada that lost—condemned to an indefinite period of minority party rule, of deals with the New Democrats and the Social Credit group, of compromises made in fear of being forced into another general election, of policies blurred and responsibilities dispersed.

To be sure, Canada has been through this before. The issues as between Liberals and Conservatives were already fogged over in the campaign, and coalition, whether in formal fact or by improvisation, will probably have no dangerous impact upon government. Moreover, the provinces are so strong, have so much more autonomy than in most federal states, that it is probable only the dependent Maritimes will really feel the loss of power by Ottawa.

Nevertheless, this election constitutes a blow to the national idea that is still struggling to find adequate expression in diverse Canada. In one respect it may be considered a direct blow: The Conservative increments in strength came in some measure from Western resentment of the East, from reaction against Mr. Trudeau's efforts to press for Anglo-French bilingualism across all of Canada. But most of the defections from the Liberals seem to have come from

less particularist sources: The waning of the Trudeau charm and the waxing of unemployment—now a record 7.1 percent. It is the weakening of the federal Parliament by the virtual equality given Liberals and Conservatives there, rather than any conscious rejection of Trudeau's plea for strength through unity that will affect efforts to give national consistency to the government.

The election belied the polls, which will give some comfort to the McGovernites as the United States moves toward its own election next week. But the polls were not all that conclusive in Canada, and did point out the large numbers of Canadians who were still uncertain as the balloting time neared. What is important for Americans to note is that the relatively apathetic response to the Canadian campaign has its analogues south of the border, and out of apathy can come strange political phenomena.

Then, too, Americans must have sympathy and some concern for a good neighbor who faces possibly prolonged political confusion. It is in the best interests of the United States to have a strong Canada, even if such a Canada might be nationalist vis-à-vis the United States as well as internally. Canada has always spoken with many voices, and not simply with English and French accents. But when those voices are in comparative harmony, they make a chorus which it is good for Americans to hear, though they may sing a critical song. The United States should wish that that harmony may soon be restored.

Outrage in the Skies

Two more outrageous hijackings in rapid succession provide rude reminders of the feebleness of all efforts to date by the international community to deal with this despicable crime. As the result of these affairs, the only participants who might have been brought to justice for the murder of 11 Israeli athletes in Munich are now enjoying sanctuary in Libya; and three Americans wanted in connection with murder and armed robbery have escaped to Cuba, leaving a fresh trail of blood in their wake.

Beyond this, about 50 more airline passengers and crew members have undergone harrowing experiences; the fears of air travel in the existing climate have been multiplied for millions, and the fabric of international relations and commerce has suffered further grave damage. This is an intolerable situation to which responsible governments and international organizations must at long last face up.

For a start, governments should put every possible pressure on Cuba and Libya to extradite the hijackers, along with the accused murderers Bonn surrendered. If this requires economic boycotts of airlines and other enterprises, they should be invoked; for if governments fail to act in this situation, private individuals and organizations will take matters into their own hands. The threat of trade unions at London's International Airport to boycott all flights by Arab airlines is only one example of what we can expect. Monday's Israeli raids on guerrilla bases near Damascus are an even more ominous threat of fast-escalating disruption.

The airlines themselves must, of course, make every effort to improve their security systems; but the major action must come from governments, including the government of the United States; such action is shamefully, inexcusably overdue.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

New Soviet Priorities

Repercussions from this year's unsatisfactory harvest are apparently beginning to be felt widely in the Soviet Union. These repercussions stir fears of food shortage this winter, with consequent attempts to hoard potatoes and vegetables in some areas. They also give rise to insistent reports that the Soviet government is changing its economic priorities for the year ahead. Soviet budget managers have reportedly allocated an additional \$24 billion to the needs of agriculture, resources obtained by depriving other fields of Soviet activity.

The goal of this last move is evidently to try to assure a better Soviet agricultural output performance next year. The weather-caused harvest shortfall in 1973 has been expensive in both prestige and foreign currency. In the 55th year of the Soviet regime, the world has seen Moscow forced to turn

to the capitalist world—notably the United States—for grain needed to assure the bread supply of Soviet citizens. And the vast purchases made abroad have been a staggering drain on Moscow's chronically strained foreign reserves.

For Communist party Secretary-General Leonid I. Brezhnev, the need for a much better 1973 harvest is particularly acute. Since Nikita S. Khrushchev was purged eight years ago, it is Mr. Brezhnev who has been publicly and prominently identified as the key figure in Soviet agricultural policy. This year's failure of that policy cannot have enhanced Mr. Brezhnev's standing among his colleagues, all of whom presumably still remember that it was the Khrushchev agricultural failures a decade ago that set the stage for that once-powerful leader to be forced from the Kremlin scene.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Dealing With Hijackings

For the present, two objectives must get top priority. First, the extradition of hijackers must be accepted by all, or, failing that, the boycott of countries where they find refuge. The United States, Canada, Britain and Holland have put such a proposition before the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Second, the death penalty must be re-established. The United States has just done so. These outlaws must, according to some, be treated as the pirates of old, as "enemies of the human race."

However, it appears impossible to obtain the agreement of all countries and airlines. And hijacking, basically, is only a secondary phenomenon. Measures of dissuasion, prevention and repression will never put an end to it. The solution is essentially political.

ical. And in this area, the scars are often long in healing.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Peace—At What Price

Washington has thrown the ball back to Hanoi. If the leaders of North Vietnam really want an armistice—beyond propagandistic storm tactics—they can have it after a last round of talks. However, the President of the United States does not need instant peace for an election victory. A sort of peace leading to an early collapse of the South Vietnamese ally would affect staunch Nixon voters and other allies of America unfavorably. In addition Peking and Moscow scarcely expect Washington's firm reaction to Giap's spring offensive to be followed in autumn by a precipitate dismantling.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

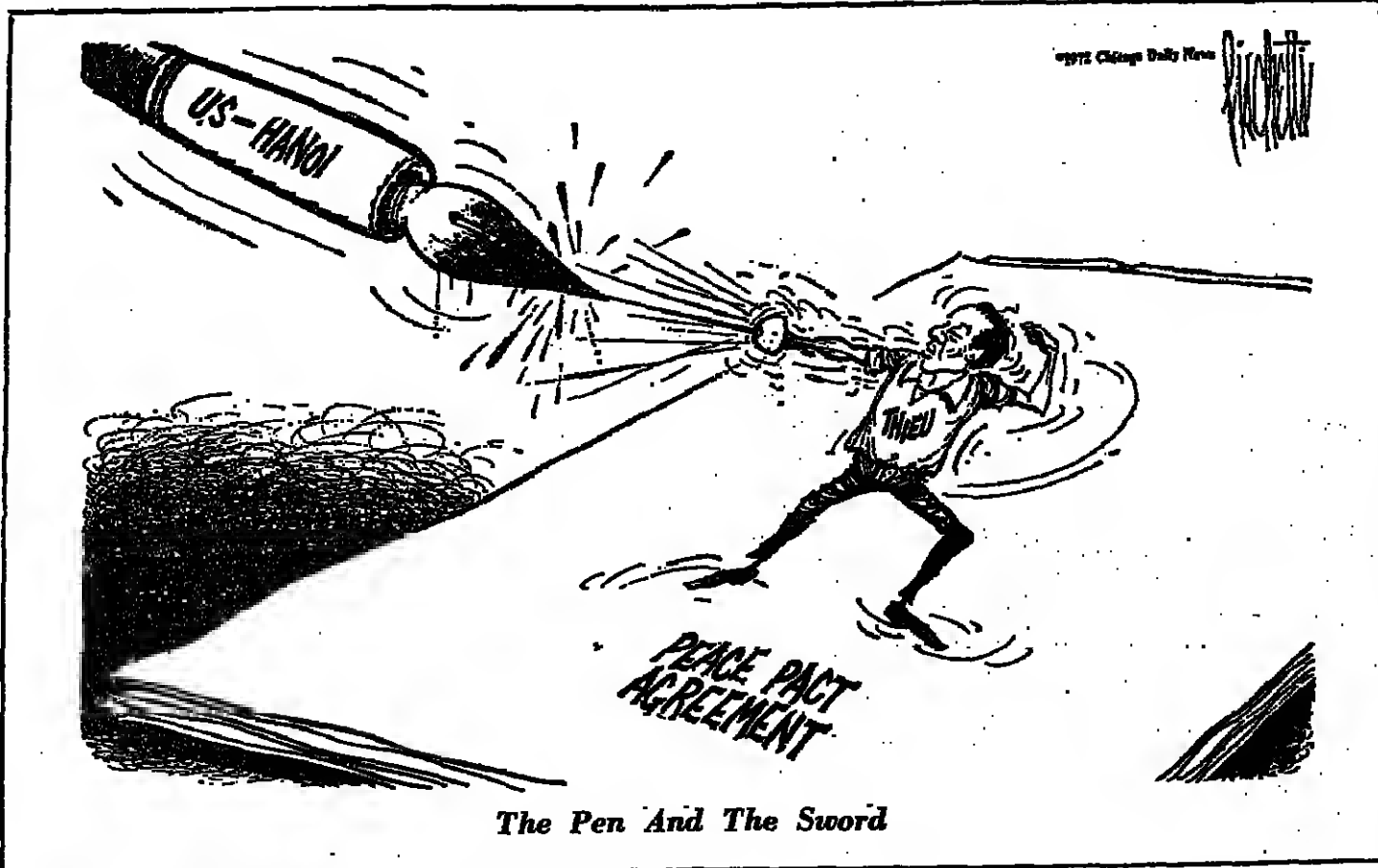
November 1, 1897

PARIS—Another person other than M. Scheurer-Kestner, Vice-President of the Senate, is convinced of the innocence of ex-Captain Dreyfus. This is Major Forelli, Director of the Cherche-Midi prison, where the traitor was imprisoned, and as stated in the "Intransigent" yesterday morning, he called upon M. Henri Rochefort some time ago to try to persuade him to help to obtain a re-opening of the case. He had no comment this morning.

Fifty Years Ago

November 1, 1922

COLUMBUS—James Eads Howe, king of the hoboes, has been ousted from membership in the International Brotherhood of Welfare, or the Hoboes Union, at its convention here. It was held that because of his wealth he is not eligible to membership, in spite of the fact that he has tramped all over the country. He, years ago, established the first home for hoboes and has always been interested in the welfare of the knights of the road.



The Pen And The Sword

Venice—An Agonizing Problem of Values

By Claire Sterling

VENICE—Now that the Italian Senate has, miraculously, passed and even improved upon a long-delayed \$400-million law to safeguard Venice, it begins to look as if the world's loveliest city may be saved. But that depends on what the fund is supposed to be saving. Students here who were saying just last year that Venice would die without this law are saying now that it may die because of it. They could be right both ways.

The amended bill gets through the Chamber of Deputies before Christmas, as expected, it should certainly save the Venice foreigners know and love. Already, thanks to private Venice committees in Italy and dozens of other countries, this city has become the biggest art-restoration workshop on earth.

An extra half a billion dollars or so from Rome could hardly salvage all the rest: it would take 10 times as much, according to a former superintendent of monuments, to rescue the Serenissima's 10,000 paintings, frescoes, sculptures and reliefs crumbling, fading and rotting away so fast that they would otherwise be lost beyond recovery within a decade. Nevertheless, the fund would provide enough to preserve the most important works among them.

It also would put up \$175 million to restore not only magnificent Renaissance palaces but the "minor" municipal houses without which Venice would be a lifeless stage set. The first sewage system in its history would be installed within a year. Stiff penalties would be imposed for anyone dumping noxious wastes into the surrounding waters. All domestic heating would be converted to innocuous methane in place of the sulphurous fuels which, mixing with the damp salt air, spread the dreadful blight known as "the sickness of the stone."

End to Sinking

"Subsidence"—the city has sunk 13 inches in the last 50 years, more than twice the total for the whole previous century—would be checked by sealing artesian wells and building a \$10-million aqueduct from the Sile River. The devastating "high waters," that spill over into Piazza San Marco as often as 200 times a year, would be held back by a \$60-million set of movable diaphragms spanning the mile-and-a-half gateway to the Venetian Lagoon.

Finally—and this was the stunning rider tacked on in the Senate—the remaining mudflats along the shore, which serve as the Lagoon's "lungs" when the high waters come, would be kept intact for the time being.

This would mean that Marghera, the Serenissima's brutish mainland twin and Italy's second largest industrial center, could no longer count on expanding into a planned third zone that would have filled in 10,000 acres of mudflats. The amendment was a delightful surprise for ecologists, engineers and aesthetes, who have argued all along that filling in the third zone would strangle the Lagoon, hydraulically speaking, greatly worsen the high waters and, so, be the death of Venice.

On the other hand, local trade unionists promptly went on strike because, they said, Marghera's industries would hardly stick around much longer without room to expand and, therefore, banning a third zone would be the death of Marghera.

Since there is considerable truth in both arguments, the question would appear to be which death is preferable. While tourists and art-lovers might have no trouble answering that one, however, it doesn't happen to be the right question. Killing off the beast would be little help to the beauty in this case. If anything, it could bring on a mortal affliction.

For Venetians, young students especially, what really matters is whether Venice should simply be preserved as an enchanting cultural zoo or be revived—and that is the operative word—as a living, working, human city. As such, it is already in alarming decline. Over the last 30 years, a third of its population has gone

away, some to the squalid cement tenement-towns of Mestre, flanking Marghera on the mainland, others elsewhere in search of work and animation. Most of the emigrés have been young. By now, the average age in Venice is the highest in Italy. With 18 in every 1,000 inhabitants dying while only 12 are born yearly, it is the only city in this country with a higher death than birth rate.

A lot of those who leave are obviously driven by appalling housing conditions. A third of all apartments in Venice, and two-thirds of those on the ground floor, have been pronounced unfit for habitation. Hardly half have toilets. Still fewer have a bath or shower. Two-thirds have inadequate central heating or none. And 56,000 Venetians, half the remaining population, live in homes listed as "badly degraded."

Of course, the new law would bring in money to fix all that and even provides that, after restoration, should be kept within reach of the average Venetian.

Impossible Task

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and still less of a chance for ordinary Venetians to live normally in their own city.

There may be no way out of this. Short of sending in its own commissars (not necessarily an improvement), the government in Rome cannot really force the local governing class here to go straight with all that money around. Nor is there any obvious solution to the problem of how an ordinary, normal Venetian is supposed to earn his living. Even as it stands, Marghera is inadequate.

Its second zone, filled in much later than the first, is too automated to absorb much labor. Furthermore, industries whose plants are growing obsolete are already starting to move away rather than modernize in their cramped quarters.

They don't have to move very far. A new "pole of industry" has long been planned barely 40 miles to the south, near Rovigo at the mouth of the Po River. Much of the land there was bought up at low prices by Christian Democratic notables in the Veneto region. The zone would be linked to the Trento-Vicenza superhighway for over-

land cargo transport. And more than enough electric power for automated industry will be provided as the result of a recent \$180-million deal between Russia and ENI, Italy's state oil trust. Known as Venezia Sud, this in-

coming new site could easily charm away Marghera's remaining factories, leaving a ghost town behind on the mainland and draining the last of the Serenissima's lifeblood.

Industrialists Quiet

The promise of Venezia Sud doubtless was what kept industrialists (and their elected representatives) quiet long enough for lovers of Venice to push through a Senate amendment suppressing the repellent and unquestionably dangerous third zone. If there was a glorious victory, however, it may do no more than arrest the Serenissima's fatal decline.

For one thing, Marghera's own industrialists aren't all resigned by any means to losing their cherished third zone, however low they've been forced to lie for the moment. "The killers of Venice are still with us, even if they're wearing false beards," the Corriere della Sera says. Furthermore, should they fail to win back in the regional assembly what they lost in the Roman Senate, Venice—the flesh and blood city, not the marble one—may suffer no less in the end.

Venice isn't the only ancient city torn between saving its people or its stones. Italy is full of them, as is all Europe. But there isn't another anywhere to match this one's marvelous beauty. Could it be that such unique splendor can only be preserved if embalméd?

come by the European Common Market and Japan.

"A century from now," he predicts, "it seems quite likely that people will look back on the second half of the 20th century as a . . . period of societal transition in which the nation-state and its supporting religion of nationalism readjusted to accommodate various new forms of international structure for the benefit of its peoples and society as a whole."

Such a process may well be aided by the new trend toward decentralization of worldwide political power, a trend marked by waning influence of the United States and the Soviet Union as leaders of rival blocs. The European community, for example, hopes its growing organization will soon develop more world-oriented corporations and that eventually world-oriented incentives will play a larger role in international business.

There is no doubt that Western Europe, which used to be regarded as belonging to an American sphere of influence, is showing more and more economic, political and military independence. A similar, if less dramatic, trend may be shaping up in Eastern Europe vis-à-vis the Soviet Union.

Since 1945, Moscow has controlled economic planning and trade there as well as political and military direction. But while no transnational private companies can possibly develop in the Communist orbit, there is a perceptible linkage between East and West European rapprochement and between mounting East-West trade.

Trade used to follow the flag but, if the patterns described above continue, the flag of nation-states is likely to follow commerce slowly into a transnational community such as men have long dreamed of.

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Some Advice On Innocence To McGovern

By Wm. F. Buckley Jr.

WASHINGTON.—If I were on the side of George McGovern, I would give him this advice: Try to recapture your innocence.

Or—if you are an anti-McGovernite who refuses to concede that there is an innocence to be recaptured—I'd put it the way I try in the home state to stop the ransom.

As it is now, George McGovern gets terribly in his own way. Consider a few observations from a most recent broadcast. He was a very great deal of the support by the Republican party collect a lot of money before April 7 deadline.

Now consider this careful patron of Republicanism who could disguise their identity and the extent of their contribution by a number of devices. So Congress meets a decision, finally, to close the loopholes. A law is passed that after April 7, donors must every case reveal themselves a exact amount of their contribution.

Now what would you do if were the finance chairman of political party? Exactly. And you didn't do that; you would not quite pure, but quite stupid

Appeal Sent Out

What the Republicans did send out an appeal to all contributors of Republicanism who said: If you do not desire that your name be known, give NO before April 7, because after the law requires that your name be published. This is in no way different from the automatic dealer saying: Buy now, before the first of January, because the first of January, the retail tax goes into effect. It is not a circumvention of the law but now in order to save dollars. And it was not a circumvention of the law to give money before April 7, in order to give one's privacy. But, at the last of George McGovern, you think that the Republicans engineered the biggest swindle since the Donation of Constantine.

The Democrats did not do the same thing on a national scale for the very simple reason that there was no national Democratic candidate behind whom the Democratic organization could gather.

But—get this—the real matter is put into personal perspective by George McGovern own record on the matter political contributions. He last for public office in 1970. During his campaign he reported a political contributions.

Does that mean he did spend any money? Of course it means that he availed himself of a loophole that state fish and game laws specify. The law specifies that a candidate shall report contributions of which he is aware. George McGovern simply advised his campaign people not to tell him who had contributed but that way, he didn't have to tell down anybody's name. For some one who has inhabited a house glassy as that to throw stones Republican pre-April 7 practice is—worse than hypocritical. It is simply unconvincing.

Then, says that, unRichard Nixon, tax relief has been only for the rich. He heavily he depends on ignorant

Tax Reductions

The 1969 law reduced the for those in the \$3,000 or 1 bracket by 32 percent; for those in the \$3,000 to \$5,000 bracket 43 percent; for those in \$5,000 to \$7,000 bracket by 27 percent, and so on; for those in \$50,000 to \$100,000 bracket by 10 percent. And—for those in over \$100,000 bracket, the tax actually raised by 7 percent.

Now, even so, this was Richard Nixon's law. It was a of the Congress of the United States. Congress is organized the Democratic party. And it is one man, the President of the United States, who is primarily responsible for the program. He is Wilbur Mills. V but Mills is not only a Democrat he is the man George McGovern has said he would appoint as secretary of the Treasury in event he becomes President.

What comes out of that dis is 100 proof guile. To go as McGovern did, inveigh against espionage at Watergate and to suggest that the whole Republican apparatus is engaged in deception, is itself

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THEATER IN PARIS

The Last Play by Joe Orton

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

S. Oct. 31 (GHT)—Joe Orton, whose "What the Butler Saw" has just opened in Paris, was the most original and British playwright to die during the 1960s. His murder by his flat mate cut short a career of comedies.

He wrote only three full plays and a handful of sketches. Everything he wrote was intensely perky with the macabre and serious unexpectedly combined. A taste for his work is only acquired.

French adaptation of Orton's play, "Entertaining Mr. (Le Locataire)" went to the Paris for five years, ejected by virtually every theater. It was finally produced in 1971 and proved one of the season's decided successes. Encouraged by this, the last play, "What the Butler Saw," translated by the late Joe Orton, now follows Théâtre Moderne under "La Caisse."

A Doubt question whether Orton completed "What the Butler Saw." Certainly, the contrast between the written, highly stylized and the commonplace conclusion encourages doubt. It is my suspicion that Orton wrote all of it and intended to polish and edit to match the rest of the first act. The scene is a mental asylum in which the chief doctor appears of psychoanalysis. The doctor is firm, with one eye on the next with irrefutable. At the end of Act I, a sought by the police, has himself as the psychiatric secretary and the scene is in hellish uniform, the asylum's principal

is being investigated by a detective, a medical inspector and his wife.

The Théâtre Moderne company enacts it strenuously, responding energetically to the demands of wild farce. Jean-Pierre Darras as the suave medico trying to retain his slipping savoir-faire as bedlam rages about him wins roars of laughter. The others, too, are commendably in key with the zany proceedings: Françoise Brion as the head-shrinker's nymphomaniacal mate, Michèle Sand as the girl who applies for a situation and finds a series of situations, Pascal Mazzotti as the crafty inspector, Bernard Graud as the fugitive bellboy and Philippe Dumast as a bland bobby. Jacques Mauclair's direction maintains a swift pace, but it is to be regretted that Eric Kahane did not use a freer hand in his adaptation, improving the last act with some improvisations of his own. As in London, the first act is intriguing, while the second is but a vaudeville shambles.

François Billeloux, author of "Robin-Tebbin," an international hit of some years ago, has written a poetic fantasy in his new play, "Les Veuves," now at the Espace Pierre Cardin. A dark, rambling fantasy, it tells of a little boy, the only male child in a gloomy village of widows. The servants, concerned over the boy's loneliness, summon his uncle back from the New World. The uncle returns to rediscover in his nephew his own melancholy boyhood.

Billeloux's concept is fetching, but he has not been able to realize it very satisfactorily as drama. His vague, fog-bound text benefits, however, from an exceptionally imaginative production—indeed, to such a degree that one wonders if its participants would not have delivered a better play than the author. It is they who dramatize

The late Joe Orton, whose "What the Butler Saw" is now playing in Paris.



it. The moody lighting, the veiled Shamane marionettes, the novice actors, the brooding decor and costume accomplish a striking feat of theatricalization. It is as a hauntingly lovely spectacle that "Les Veuves" is worthy of attendance.

Lucas Ronconi's production of "The Oresteia" in the Grand Amphithéâtre at the Sorbonne is a wrong-headed project, an object lesson in what not to do, especially with a Greek tragedy.

Think for a moment of the theater at Epidaurus, built in 400 B.C., with its 14,000 seats rising in tiers, so admirably designed that every spectator has a full view of the stage. Think, then, of the awkward structure of hand and creaking planks that has been erected in the Sorbonne, suggesting with its bare boards less a performance of the Aeschylus trilogy than a summer stock revival of "Murder in the Red Barn."

No member of the Sorbonne audience ever has a full view of what is happening on the main platform and, for some, the view is obscured at all times. The purpose of revolving stages, ris-

ing and sinking stages and the lot is to lend a play's action fluent flow. Here a sliding central platform is laboriously cranked up and down. It slows the traffic so that the play runs twice as long as it would in a proper unit setting. Theatrical presentation has been set back 2,400 years.

The acting-in-harmony with the crowded surroundings rather than with the classic text—is of the barnstorming variety. Such over-the-top yelling and bombast has probably not been heard since William Thompson, as Natches Jim in "The White Slave," ripped the plaster off the walls of the old California Theater in San Francisco. He was accused of starting the earthquake later that night.

MUSIC IN IRELAND: Three Rarely Heard Operas

By Henry Pleasants

WEXFORD, Ireland, Oct. 31 (GHT)—The Wexford Festival, this year celebrating its 21st anniversary, can always be counted upon for stimulating opera novelties and for an opportunity to catch promising young singers on their way up.

The current season, which opened over the past weekend, has brought an abundance of each. The operas, all rarities, are Weber's "Oberon," Bellini's "Il Pirata" and Leon Janacek's "Kata Kabanova." Outstanding among the new singers is William Macdonald, an American tenor, who mastered the extensive and taxing role of Gualtiero in "Il Pirata" on 10 days' notice and sang it with an assurance and fluency seldom encountered these days in tenors tackling the Rossini-Donizetti-Bellini repertoire.

How one reacted to the novelties depended upon whether one looks to the stage and the singer, or to the pit and the orchestra for operatic delight. For those of us who think of opera as a singer's domain, the greater pleasure was afforded by "Il Pirata," with Christiana Ede-Pierre, the young soprano from Martinique, a visually and vocally ravishing Imogene. For others the preference went to the richly and eloquently scored, curiously Puccini-esque "Kata Kabanova."

Miss Ede-Pierre is the festival's diva, as she has been in

the past two festivals, as Lakmé in 1970, and in "The Pearl Fishers" last year. She sings Bellini as to the manner born, inhibited only by an Italian enunciation not yet emancipated from her native French. "Il Pirata" is further blessed by the exemplary conducting of Leone Magiera, whose obvious sympathy for the singers and their problems is probably not unrelated to the fact that he is the husband of Mirella Freni.

Not the least of the attractions of "Kata Kabanova," also splendidly conducted by Albert Rosen, is the fact that it is sung in the original Czech. This is an astonishing accomplishment by a cast which includes only three Czechs, especially by an American soprano, Alexandra Hunt, in the fearfully difficult title role, and by Elizabeth Connell, a young South African soprano, whose performance in a complementary part revealed an

enormous vocal and dramatic talent.

"Oberon," famous for its overture and otherwise condemned to oblivion by an impossible libretto, is unlikely to flourish in a new version, including a new libretto by Adam Follack. It was a pleasure to hear Weber's lovely writing for the orchestra, charmingly played by the orchestra of the Irish Radio. But all else is unimpressive nonsense.

ITALY: Worthy Musical Investigation

By William Weaver

NAPLES (GHT)—Except for the Verdi Spring Quartet, which is fairly frequently performed nowadays, Italian chamber music of the 19th century is virtually unknown. And yet it exists—in abundant supply—and is worth investigating. Proof of its interest and value was furnished recently at a recital here of the Trio di Milano, which included piano trio by Francesco Cilea (better known as the composer of "Adriano Lecouvreur" and by Giuseppe Martucci, a conductor of the pre-Toscanini generation and a brilliant pianist, as well as composer.

Though it is quite accomplished, the Cilea trio is actually a school piece, composed when he was primo clauso (star pupil) at the Naples Conservatory. Except for its winning tunefulness, the trio does not seem particularly operatic, or, for that matter, particularly Italian. The Northern in-

fluences are evident, from the rhapsodic Brahmsian allegro to the more Schubertian andante molto espressivo. At times the work comes close to salon music, but suited to a very elegant salon. It dates from 1885, when Cilea was not yet 20 and was still four years away from his first opera, the now-forgotten "Gina."

The Martucci trio was written in 1888, when the composer was 27. It is altogether a freer, bolder work than the Cilea, much more post-Brahmsian. The tone is late-romantic; here and there one might think the piece had been composed by Elgar or Delius. Like the Cilea trio, Martucci's sounds in lovely tunes (including an affecting melody for the cello at the beginning of the andante). The Trio di Milano—Cesare Ferraresi, violin, Rocco Filippini, cello, and Bruno Canino, piano-forte—is a young, but thoroughly-fused formation. They had obviously prepared the two works

with love and intelligence. The recital was part of the 15th edition of the Autunno Musicale Napoletano, the musical autumn sponsored in Naples by the Italian radio. Traditionally, this little festival is devoted to composers of the Neapolitan school, and the 1972 program—in addition to this unusual and significant recital—includes revivals of operas by Traetta and Hasse, concertos by Auletta, Florenza, and Ragazzi, and rediscovered sacred music by Porpora and Gianfrancesco de Majò.

Piano Competition MENTON, France, Oct. 31 (GHT)—A piano competition will take place in Menton Nov. 9 and 10, sponsored by the Menton Music Festival. The jury, headed by Arturo Benedetti-Micciangeli, with an invited audience of 800, will name the winner of the 5,000-franc prize. The winner will give a recital at the 1973 Menton festival.

DINING IN PARIS

Looking for Bargains and Quality

By Naomi Barry

(GHT)—The little Paris restaurant where the food line and the price low its place in the album Nostalgie. Rising costs of ingredients and labor even the mediocre eatery only bargains, come speaking, are in the establishments still a proud family group.

Les Copains, a restaurant by a man who all his loved to cook, Paul Forgerit, 64, age of 33, he decided had enough of being a accountant and spent six months of trial and error until he arrived at a recipe which matched the mouth-watering prose. He calls it Le Boudin Adèle Pidou. A sausage-shaped dumpling of pounded carp, eel, and pike is flavored with shallots and parsley and bound with cream. It is encased in puff paste to hold it together and baked in the oven. Served hot it is a sensation with the literati.

The Ford on the Copains menu is a *doube* of beef as prepared by generations of women in Mr. Forgerit's family. This tender stew, requiring 8 hours of simmering, is cooked in Charente style. It is accompanied by small potatoes baked in a double, an old-fashioned earthenware double casserole. With thick slices of country bread and fresh butter served in a crock it is a tribute to French regional cooking.

The *doube*, a glass of wine, and a cheese or a dessert cost 30 francs on the prix-fixe menu. However, average meals at Les Copains generally cost approximately 35 francs. Even at 35 francs, food of this quality and cooking of this class have become a restaurant rarity in Paris.

(Les Copains, 44 rue de Valenciennes, Paris 7. Tel.: 548-48-31. Closed Sundays.)

Suburban Pizza Chez Livio, in the upper-income suburb of Neuilly, is the only

pizzeria I have ever encountered where clients reserve two days in advance and Sunday lunch is booked ahead from week to week.

Despite all the trappings of the traditional Italian trattoria—lattice-work against the walls, a creeping vine, hanging flasks of wine, lanterns, a cage of canaries—Livio quite obviously is in France and the dishes have been subtly altered to the French taste.

The big specialty is pizza at 6.80 francs which most people order as a hot hors d'oeuvre rather than as a main dish. There are six varieties with richly generous toppings. However, the earthy touch of Naples has been removed. The dough for the base is more finely worked. The acidity of the fresh tomato sauce is mellowed with beaten eggs. There is a lighter hand with such pungent herbs as oregano.

The urbane Livio, a native of Tuscany, was, for 20 years, director of Monseigneur, once the most elegant nightclub in Paris, and, for five years, the director of Sheherazade, the city's oldest cabaret. He became tired of nightclub life and opened Chez Livio eight years ago.

The menu reflects his origins and concentrates on specialties of the peninsula such as pasta, minestrone, scampi tritoli, scallop, calamar, ossobuco. Livio is neither grande cuisine nor grande cuisine. But the ingredients are honest and the prices too the line. The portions are plentiful and the service, overseen by Livio's two sons, is agreeable. "I'm popular because of value," says Livio.

The wines are predominantly Italian. Leading the list is a fine Chianti Classico, Castello Uzzano, at 18 francs a bottle.

La Pizzeria, Chez Livio, 6 Rue de Longchamp, Neuilly-sur-Seine. Tel.: 624-81-32. Open seven days a week. Service from 12:30 to 2:30 p.m. and from 7 to 10:30 p.m. Average prices: 20 to 25 francs.

Casals, 96, Surprise

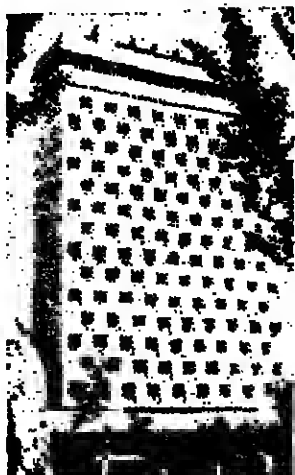
Art in Mexico

LAJARA, Mexico, Oct. 31 (GHT)—Cellist Pablo Casals, 96, played in public for the first time in five years last night at a benefit for children's hospital here. The 96-year-old musician's performance was a surprise for more of 700 who paid for tickets.

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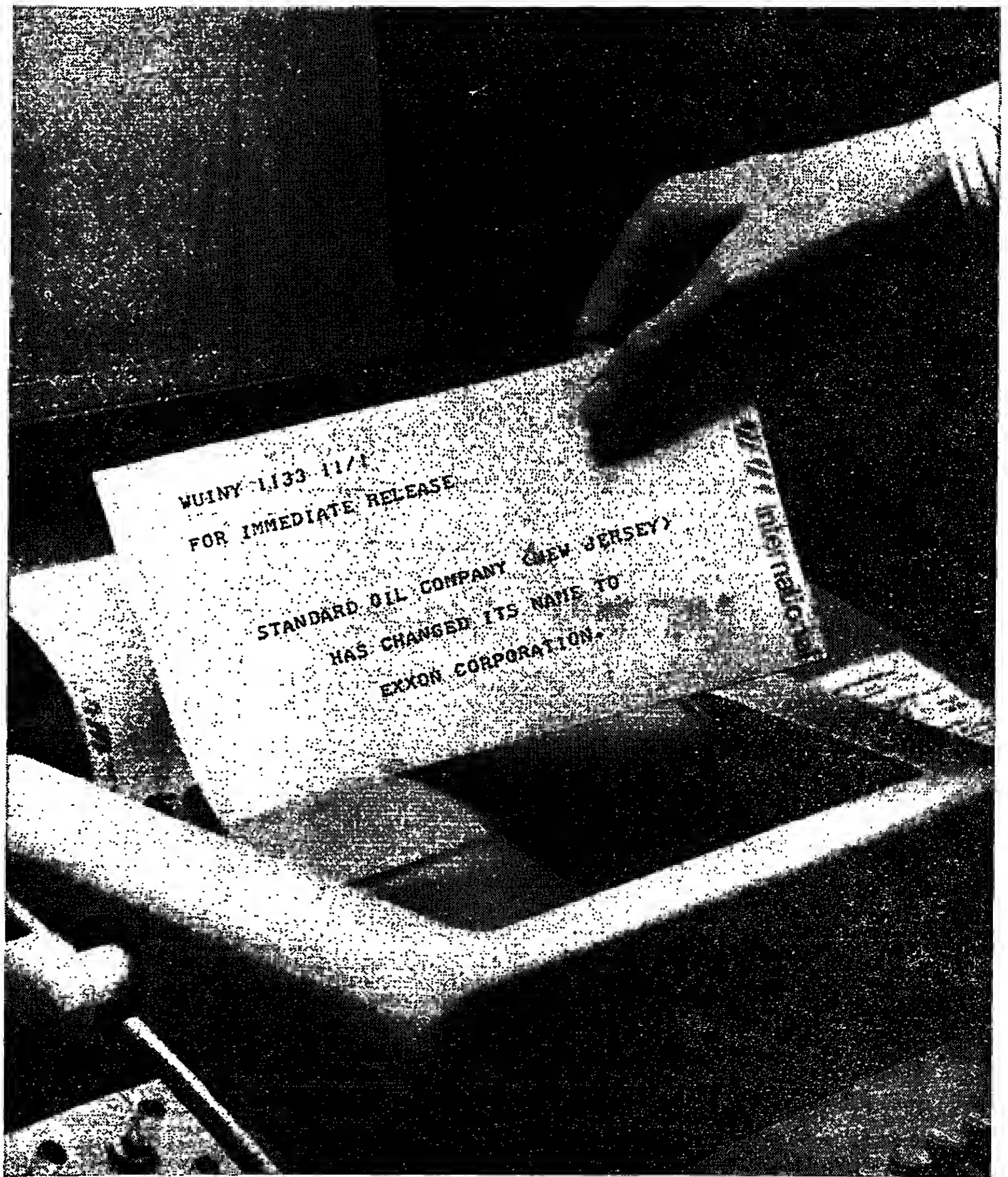
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We have also changed our name so that we can have one common name for our principal operations and products within the United States.

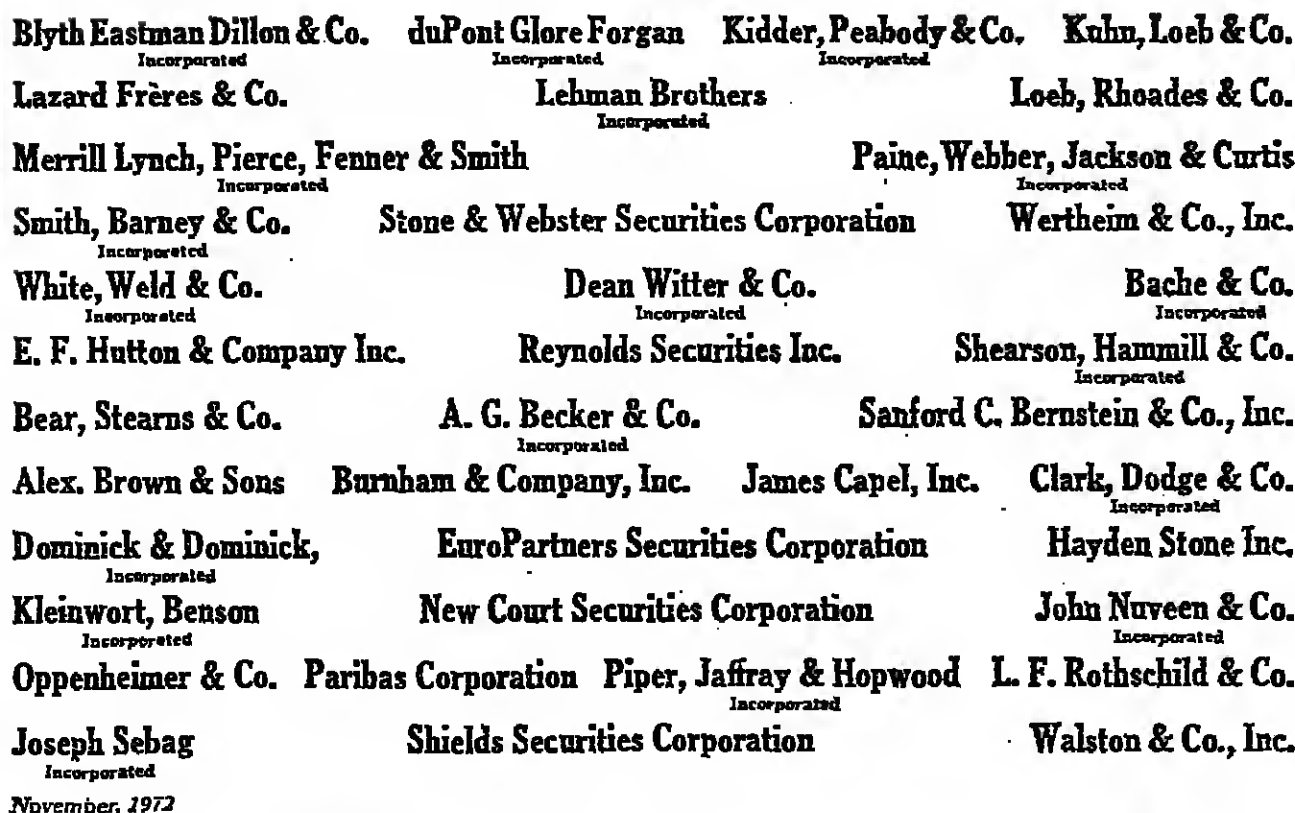
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\$75,000,000

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October 31, 1972

Continued on Page 10

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Japan Reserves Climb \$1.3 Billion, Set Record

OKYO, Oct. 31 (AP-DJ)—Japan's official reserves of gold, dollar drawing rights and convertible foreign currencies rose to a record \$17.796 billion this month from \$16.489 billion at the end of September, the Finance Ministry announced today.

The \$1.307 billion increase was the second largest monthly gain in the reserves since August, when they rose by \$1.1 billion. The total surplus rose to \$719 million a year earlier, bringing the combined net inflow on the country's merchandise trade, services and transfer payment accounts to \$4.286 billion in the first nine months of 1972, up from \$3.796 billion a year earlier.

Ministry officials attributed the big October reserve gain primarily to the continuing trade surplus. In addition, officials at the Bank of Japan said it could not be decided that the reserve advance had a certain speculative coloring. Exporters have been hastening shipments and importers have been delaying payments as a means of hedging against another yen revaluation.

By varying assessment of how firmly the government will enforce its new program.

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Agnelli Sees A Profitless Year for Fiat

Absentee Rate Triple Normal 5 Percent Rate

TORIN, Oct. 31 (Reuters)—Fiat president Giovanni Agnelli said today he does not expect the company to make a profit this year.

Mr. Agnelli told a press conference marking the auto show here that there will be a "respectable" cash flow, allowing the company to meet depreciation requirements.

But assuming that the company makes its usual high depreciation payment, it will not show a profit, he said.

For 1971, Fiat reported a net profit of 15.51 billion lire (about \$27 million) after depreciation of 141 billion lire.

Comments on Citroën

On Fiat's relations with Citroën of France, in which it has a stake, Mr. Agnelli said working relations are excellent at all levels, but he said there is a difference in the way the two companies view the overall aims of their collaboration.

Fiat wants the two ideally to be able to offer a full range of vehicles, making full use of the capacities of both, and making the question of separate identities a subordinate matter, he indicated, while Citroën is more concerned about the identity question.

If Citroën should raise its capital, as Mr. Agnelli indicated it may within a year or two, then the two may have to rethink their accord before Fiat went ahead and subscribed proportionately to the new capital, Mr. Agnelli said.

[Mr. Agnelli said that production this year of about 1.5 million vehicles would reflect the loss of 150,000 due to absenteeism, which is running at a rate of 14 percent instead of the "normal" 5 percent, AP-DJ reported.]

[Mr. Agnelli said the greatest competition in autos comes from Japan. In the past four years Japanese production has doubled while Fiat production has increased only 10 percent. The quality of Japanese cars is "about as good as any European products," and prices are lower, he said.]

A new baby Fiat car, expected eventually to replace the popular Fiat 500, is likely to be the star of the 54th Turin motor show which will be formally opened by Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti tomorrow.

The long-awaited Fiat 126 looks like a smaller version of the 127 launched last year, but has a similar mechanical layout to the 500. It is powered by a rear-mounted twin-cylinder engine working through a four-speed gearbox.

Company Reports

Borden			
Third Quarter	1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)	\$30.3	\$25.8	
Profits (millions)	18.35	15.34	
Per Share	0.54	0.51	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	1,636	1,540	
Profits (millions)	49.33	45.64	
Per Share	1.63	1.51	
Ogden			
Third Quarter	1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)	\$28.0	\$27.3	
Profits (millions)	5.09	4.5	
Per Share (Diluted)	0.43	0.36	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	\$81.9	\$80.8	
Profits (millions)	14.94	12.5	
Per Share (Diluted)	1.21	1.00	
Fahst Brewing			
Third Quarter	1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)	\$122.1	\$113.9	
Profits (millions)	8.39	7.62	
Per Share	0.88	0.80	
Nine Months			
Revenue (millions)	\$348.9	\$319.3	
Profits (millions)	21.55	18.86	
Per Share	2.26	1.88	
Tenneco			
Third Quarter	1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)	\$775.8	\$680.3	
Profits (millions)	\$44.21	\$37.52	
Per Share	0.52	0.45	

Republic of Turkey Ministry of Commerce

With the aim of developing Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Export, Loan Credit and Project Agreements for 25 million dollars were signed between our Government and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and International Development Association (IDA) and were published in the Official Gazette No. 13,884 on October 12, 1971. Under these agreements refrigerated semi-trailers and towing units will be obtained by international competitive bidding which will be prepared by our Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Export Project Directorate on the basis of "Guidelines for Procurement" under World Bank loans and IDA credits.

Firms interested in providing above vehicles should apply to Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Export Project, Atatürk Bld., No. 103 Kat. 9, Ankara, Turkey, with their experience, past performance, capabilities and financial position within 30 days from the advertisement date to obtain their "certificate of prequalification."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Ford Eyes Association With Honda

Ford Motor, which last spring failed in an attempt to link up with one Japanese auto company, has held preliminary talks on a "potential business association" with another, Honda Motor Co. Ltd. of Tokyo. Ford and Honda, Japan's third largest auto maker, terminated their off-again, on-again negotiations and left Ford as the only member of Detroit's big three without some kind of direct link with a leading Japanese auto maker. Ford will not say whether its talks with Honda are aimed at acquiring an interest in that company. Honda is Japan's fifth largest auto maker, and the world's largest motorcycle maker. "It isn't yet possible to speculate on whether any business relationship might result from our discussions," Ford says. A Honda official says he assumes the proposed association would be either a capital and sales tie-up or exchange of technical information. Ford has also applied for Taiwan government approval for an investment there expected to total about \$40 million. Approval is expected next month and informed sources say the investment will make up 70 percent of a joint venture with Liu Ho Auto Co., which makes small trucks and cars in cooperation with Toyota Motor Co. The Toyota contract is to expire next April.

North American-Rockwell Merger

Rockwell Manufacturing Co. has received an offer to be merged into North American Rockwell Corp. (NAR), the aerospace and industrial giant. The offer calls for the exchange of 1.1 shares of NAR common stock for each share of Rockwell, equivalent to about \$235 million. Willard F. Rockwell Jr. is chairman of both concerns. The Rockwell family owns about 19 percent of Rockwell. The announcement did not say what advantages either company would see in a merger. Rockwell makes valves, valves and power tools, among other products. NAR, the 39th largest U.S. industrial concern, was formed in 1967 with the

merger of North American Aviation and Rockwell Standard Corp., then primarily a maker of auto parts and other industrial products.

Zanussi to Lay Off 2,400 Workers

Industrie Zanussi, one of Europe's largest home appliance makers, will lay off 2,400 workers starting next January to cut production and distribution costs. The Italian firm employs 30,000 persons. Zanussi, which posted a sharp loss last year, says it hopes to end fiscal 1973 about even as a result of layoffs and hopes to post profits in 1974 and 1975. The company also will close two facilities producing washing machines.

Carrier Sees Higher Sales, Profits

Carrier Corp. will report fiscal 1972 sales in excess of \$725 million, up from \$638 million a year earlier, Marvin C. Holm, chairman, forecasts. Earnings for the year ended Oct. 31 are likely to exceed the \$26.8 million, or \$1.64 a share, of fiscal 1971 by 20 percent. In London to take a look at the group's European operations and complete business arrangements and plans for a major modernization and expansion of its Isle of Wight facilities, Mr. Holm says the outlook for Carrier is "very good indeed" with sales expected to reach \$1 billion by 1975.

J. Lyons Purchases Debenture Issue

J. Lyons & Co. in its second U.S. acquisition this week, has purchased a \$10-million debenture issue of TPT Co. Inc. of Chicago. If the entire issue of 7 percent debentures were converted, this would represent 30 percent of the equity of TPT, which franchises Tastee Freeze Food shops among other activities. Lyons, a U.K. catering, food processing and restaurant company, is also purchasing the domestic and foreign beverage operations of Squibb's Beech-Nut subsidiary for about \$5 million. A Lyons official describes the U.S. ventures as part of an effort to turn the firm into a multinational company.

U.S.-Japan Soviet Gas Deal Shaping Up

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Oct. 31 (NYT).

An ambitious joint U.S.-Japanese deal for the development of Siberian natural resources appeared to be shaping up here this past week as gas executives of the two countries met separately with Soviet officials.

The deal, which has reached the initial planning stage where possible pipeline routes are being discussed, would involve the development of huge natural gas fields in the Yakutian region of East Siberia in return for deliveries of gas from these fields to Japan and across the Pacific Ocean to the U.S. West Coast.

Development of the remote fields, situated in virtually uninhabited northern forest, and the construction of pipelines and other facilities is expected to take at least six to eight years, with actual gas deliveries unlikely before 1980.

Three Projects Studied

The Yakutian project is one of three major oil and gas projects being studied by Japan and the United States. The others involve the shipment of Siberian crude oil to Japan and a second liquid-gas project for the U.S. East

Coast, based on huge fields in northwest Siberia.

Detailed studies will probably be necessary before priorities can be assigned to these big resource-development deals, each of which will require the granting of billions of dollars of bank credits to the Soviet Union.

Western and Soviet trade specialists have long viewed technical and financial participation of Western companies in the development of Soviet natural resources as a more promising form of economic cooperation than the classical trade patterns of exchanges of goods.

Paid in Material

In such arrangements, Western companies would deliver equipment on credit and provide technical services, and the credits would be repaid by deliveries of raw materials.

Siberia's natural gas reserves seem to be of particular interest to the United States, where a growing energy shortage has been predicted, and to Japan, whose highly developed industrial economy is almost entirely dependent on imported raw materials.

The Japanese told the Russians that Japan would be prepared to buy 15 billion cubic meters of gas a year beginning in 1978. The Soviet officials agreed to such deliveries in principle but required more time to study amounts available for export and possible delivery periods.

Sources indicated that the Soviet planners were thinking in terms of an annual production of 70 billion cubic meters of gas from the Yakutian fields, with 40 billion to be consumed in the eastern region of Siberia and 30 billion available for export.

The next stage of the negotiations is planned for mid-November, when Nikolai G. Osipov, deputy trade minister, is to go to Tokyo.

The potential gas reserves of the Yakutian region have been

Prices Rise Sharply In Active N.Y. Trade

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (NYT)—Halloween proved more than a trick for Wall Street today as prices on the New York Stock Exchange enjoyed a booming rally led by select glamour issues.

Favorable earnings and dividend actions helped to fuel the advance, but the main thrust came from hints that progress continued toward a cease-fire in Indochina.

The Dow Jones industrial average ran up 8.10 to finish at 858.52—its best level of the day—as blue chips moved ahead with the surging glimmers.

It marked the Dow's first gain since last Thursday, when Henry A. Kissinger proclaimed that "peace is at hand." The subsequent decline in stock prices bewildered many Wall Street analysts, who said late last week that uncertainty still clouded the market's response to the long-desired goal of peace in Vietnam.

International Business Machines climbed 5 3/4 to 385 1/2. Other glamour gainers included Disney, up 5 3/4 to 194 1/4; International Flavors, 4 1/8 to 82 5/8; Johnson & Johnson, 2 5/8 to 129 3/8.

Big Board Up

Volume on the Big Board moved up with the prices, rising to 15.45 million shares from 11.82 million shares yesterday.

"We finally had a rally that nobody sold into," declared one broker in relief.

Utility issues continued their climb of the last two weeks, with the improved outlook in both profits and rate relief among the contributing factors.

Drug stocks scored solid gains.

Both Merck and Upjohn gained 2 1/4.

ARA Services, the leading company in the vending industry, continued along the comeback trail of battered glamour issues. It rose 7 to 147 1/2; it traded at a yearly low of 123 1/2 Thursday.

Digital Equipment, the most active issue, slumped 5 1/4 to 80 1/4. Trading was halted in mid-session for a time by an influx of orders. The company said it was experiencing supply problems "in almost every area."

Polaroid gained 2 3/4 to 127 1/2. The company said yesterday that early in February is "probably the most reasonable time" for the next step in its introduction of its new pocket camera.

Deere moved up 2 1/4 to 41 1/4 after having raised the quarterly dividend to 27 from 26 cents a share.

In other gold mining issues, American South African gained 1 1/4 to 44 1/2, Campbell Red Lake tacked on 1 1/8 to 34 1/4 and 25. Homestake was ahead 1 3/8 at 25. Higher nine months profit.

Prices closed slightly higher on the American Stock Exchange. The index rose 0.06 to 25.93.

'Buy American' Steel Law Seen Difficult to Follow

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP-DJ).

The Defense Department is studying a "buy American" requirement for specialty steel products, approved by the Congress in the closing days of the 1972 session, which "could border on the administratively impossible." It will take department lawyers and procurement specialists some time, a high-ranking department official indicated, to figure out how buying agencies can comply with the new rule, designed to favor domestic steel-makers and discriminate against foreign-produced specialty steel.

The Nixon administration had opposed enactment of the amendment for specialty steel. However, with the military services dealing "with five or six tiers" of suppliers in purchasing vehicles, weapons or other items that contain steel, it may be all but impossible to determine whether a specific item of military hardware may contain a small amount of foreign-produced specialty steel, the official said.

The Pentagon apparently hopes that Congress will repeal it next year.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

-1972- Stocks and S&P 500 P/E High Low Last. Crg					-1972- Stocks and S&P 500 P/E High Low Last. Crg					-1972- Stocks and S&P 500 P/E High Low Last. Crg									
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U.S. Commodity Prices



ASHLAND OIL REPORTS ON ITS BEST YEAR EVER

All operating groups contributed to these record results. Ashland has substantially reorganised its operations, improved efficiency and concentrated on those areas of its business promising the greatest growth and profitability. Here is how the operating groups performed.

Ashland Exploration

An integral part of Ashland's long term strategy is an expanded oil and gas exploration and production programme throughout the world. We are now producing and drilling in all major U.S. areas, and have concessions in 12 foreign countries. A promising discovery was made off Sharjah in the Persian Gulf. Other drilling activities are in progress in Indonesia. Drilling is scheduled to begin offshore Gabon in late 1972, in the North Sea in mid-1973, and on the island of Madura in Indonesia.

The Future

For a copy of the latest annual report write to Ashland Oil International Inc., 58 St. James St., London, S.W.1.

New Highs and Lows

Acme Mktg	Johns Hwy	Rucker Co
Am Sealing	Joy Mfg	Sbd Cntl. Ind
Am Shipdog	Katynd prB	Sbd Wd. Air
Amcorp Svc	KeSeay Maj	Smith AQ
Amco Lvs	Ligg Myers	Trane Co
Cash Univ	Mariemane	Unarco Ind
Cubor Corp	McGrHill pt	Uniford pA
Dr Pepper w/	Myers LE	Univ Indust
Eastall	Nat Homes	Univsty Cmp
Food Fair	Oxford Ind	Uris Bldg
Genl Mng	Pet Inc	WellRich Gr
Genl NJ	Pet Inc of	Woolwith of
IntContInd	PH F W p/	Zayra Corp
Int'l A	Raybestos	
Int'l A	Ridger Pub	

French Minimum Wage Raised by 5.8 Percent

The minimum wage, which affects about 650,000 industrial and farm workers, was last increased 49 percent to 4.30 francs on July 1.

Today's decision, effective tomorrow, is far off recent claims by labor unions which want a minimum wage of 5.25 francs per hour.

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—1977— Stocks and		Sh.	P/E			High Low Last. Ch			N.
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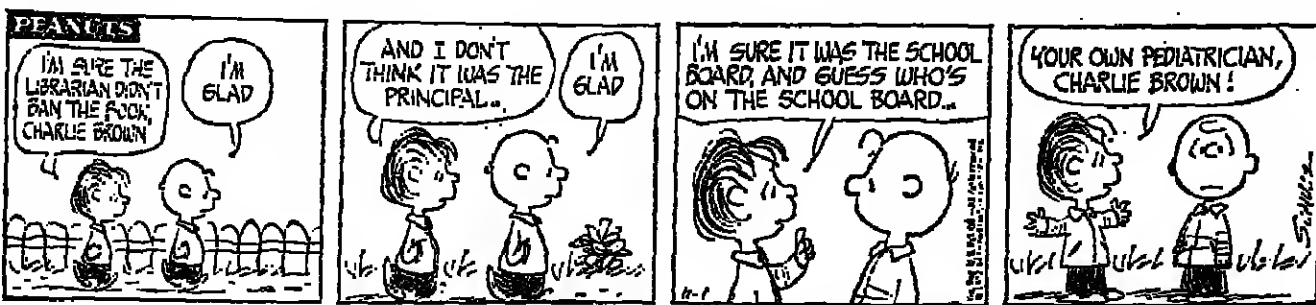
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441	22%	Ecleren	61b	2	23	34	35	36	+
167	10%	Electrospc		53	17	18*	19*	19*	+
11e	4%	Egin NaI wt		74		2*			+
17	15%	Ekhm 1.05e		4	10	17	17	17	
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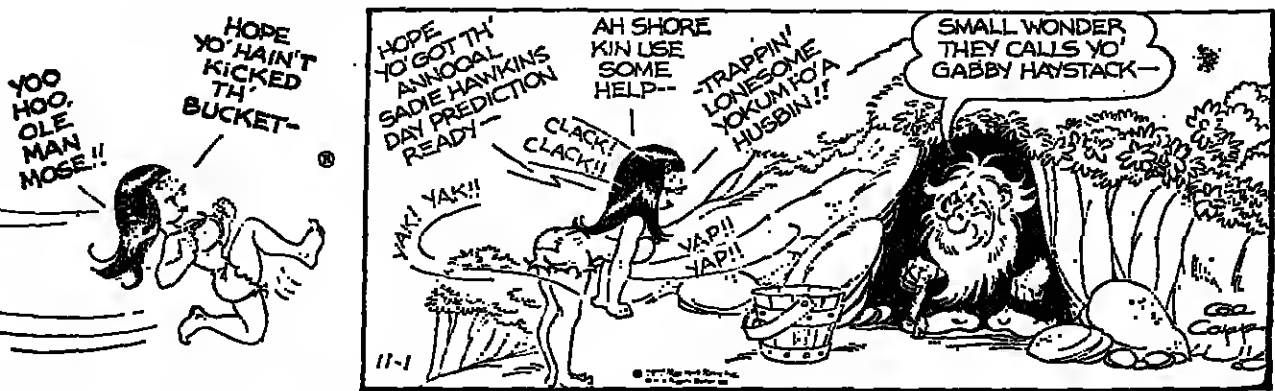
PEANUTS



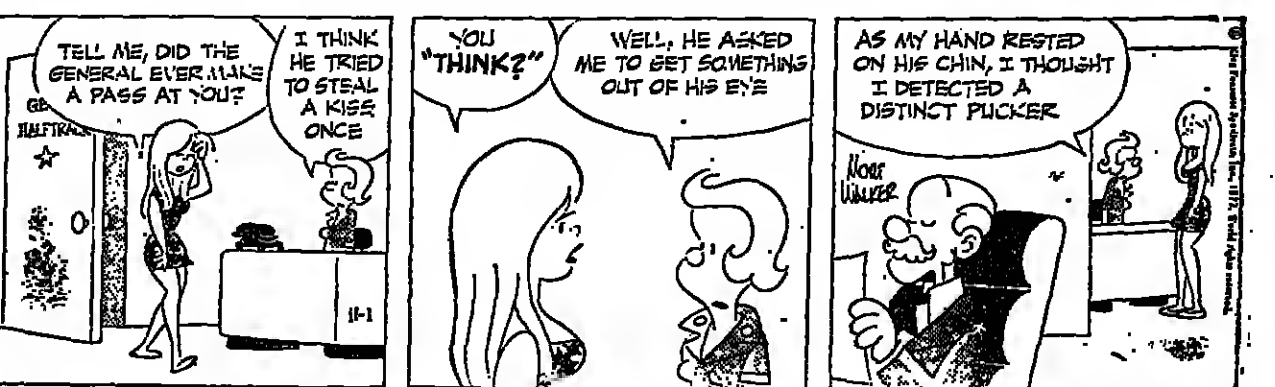
B.L.



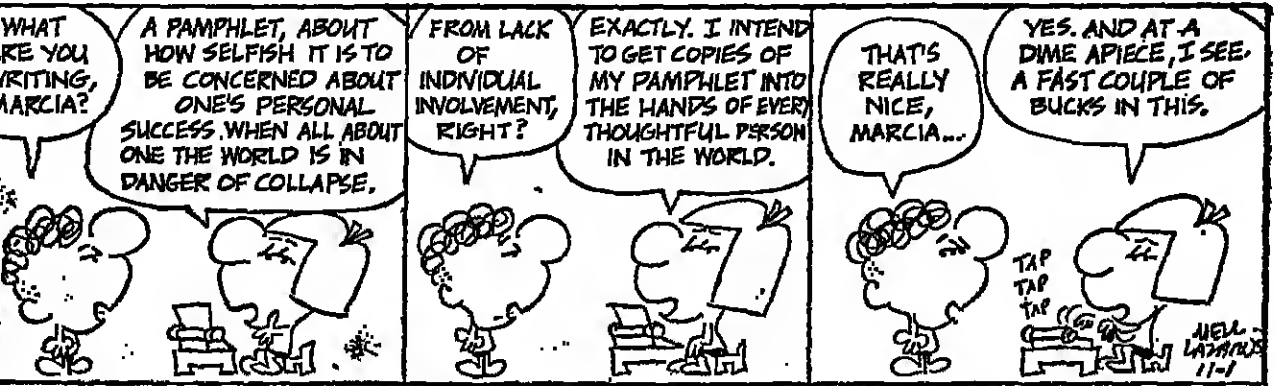
L.I.L. ABNER



BEE TLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The bidding on the diagramed deal illustrates a recent improvement in the Precision system. In the original version, a one no-trump response to one club shows 8 to 10 points. Now it shows 8 to 13, and the range is defined more closely on the next round.

North's two-club rebid was Stayman, and two spades showed 8 to 10 points and a spade suit. With 11 to 13 points, South would have rebid two no-trump and North would have used a second Stayman with three clubs.

Against four spades, West made the obvious lead of the club queen. The declarer won with the king, drew trumps in three rounds, and made the winning guess in diamonds by leading low from dummy and playing the eight from his hand.

There was a rather subtle reason for playing East for the diamond jack. The opening lead suggested that West held club length, and West had produced three trumps to East's two; so East was

likely to be longer in diamonds than West, and therefore to have the crucial jack.

When the diamond eight won, the diamond queen was continued and East took the ace. He returned a club, and after taking the club ace and the diamond king, South exited with a club. West was left with a lead he did not want in this position:

NORTH		EAST	
♠	9 8 2	♠	A 10 4
♥	Q 9 2	♥	Q J
♦	—	♦	—
♣	—	♣	—
WEST		SOUTH	
♠	Q 7 5	♠	10
♥	Q 7 5	♥	K 8 6
♦	—	♦	—
♣	—	♣	—

A club lead would have given a ruff and discard, so West was forced to break the heart suit. He made the routine lead of the five, and South had no trouble. He played low from dummy and captured East's ten with the king. Then a heart to the nine brought home the game.

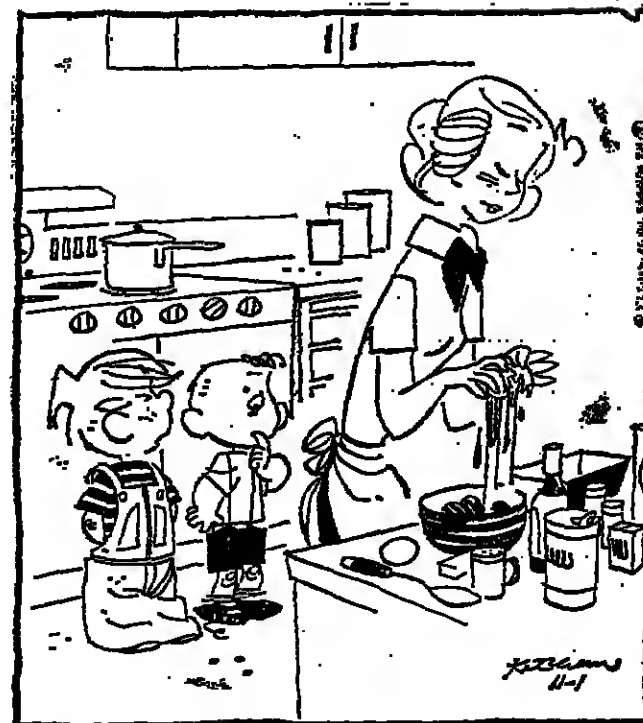
Both sides were vulnerable.

NORTH (D)		EAST	
♠	K 9 5	♠	—
♥	Q 9 2	♥	—
♦	K 10 4	♦	—
♣	A K 6	♣	—
WEST		SOUTH	
♠	—	♠	A 10 8 3
♥	—	♥	K 8 6
♦	—	♦	Q 9 8
♣	—	♣	—

The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♣ Pass 1 N.T. Pass
2 ♣ Pass 2 ♣ Pass
3 ♣ Pass 3 ♣ Pass
West led the club queen.

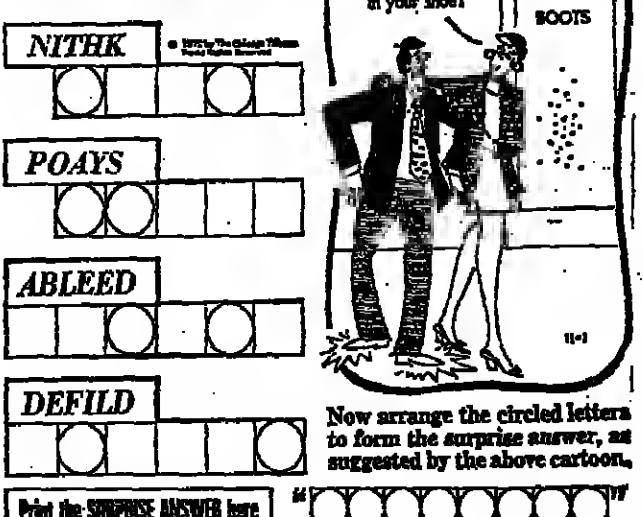
UPSTARTY		DOWN	
1	UPSTARTY	1	Lillian of Henry
2	MARINER	2	Stravinsky
3	PRECEDENT	3	Mate for a swan
4	IRVING MOSCOW	4	Time of three
5	ROOST BAIT	5	Commercial
6	ETNA GITE	6	With full force
7	SULLIVAN	7	Military leader
8	SETOUT	8	Type of maniac
9	IRENE ARVY	9	Amnity schemes
10	SILLO	10	Summer quarters
11	TOP CATERPILLAR		
12	UPTIGHT		
13	SACRED		
14	DISIPATE		

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumble: CUBIT FOCUS POLITE BEAVER
Answer: There may be objections involved in the use of these words: "WHITS"

BOOKS

MEANY:
The Unchallenged Strongman of American Labor
By Joseph C. Goulden. Atheneum. 504 pp. \$12.95.
Reviewed by A.H. Raskin

In a period when most public leaders are soggy concoctions of mush and cardboard, George Meany has the solidity (and sensitivity) of a bulldozer. Untroubled by self-doubt, constantly reinvigorated by the intensity of his hatreds, the 78-year-old president of the AFL-CIO exercises total rule over organized labor with no more solid power base than his imperious glare. He tells off "Presidents of the United States," treats congressmen and cabinet officers as dimwitted errand boys and generally vents his scorn or enthusiasm with the same bumptious exuberance he once employed in wielding a Stillson wrench as a union plumber in the Bronx.

This Proteus of the proletariat stomps out of the pages of Joseph C. Goulden's fascinating book in all his mind-boggling perversity. If anything, Meany emerges bigger than life, a descriptive intended to cover not his paunch but the extraordinary dimensions of both his admirable qualities and the Achilles heel of willfulness that, under the best of circumstances, stretches up to Meany's knee and, right at the moment, up to his head.

The rich detail Goulden provides on Meany's, epic battles with such tough customers as John L. Lewis, Walter Reuther and James R. Hoffa helps explain how Meany has established himself as Mr. Labor—a record of absolute dominance in glittering contrast to that of his millennial predecessor in the old American Federation of Labor, William Green, who used to grovel before the potentates in command of the big international unions. Yet, even from Goulden's sympathetic, often adoring account, it is easy to understand why Meany is currently making such a shambles of his proudest achievement, the gigantic centralized machine for lobbying and political action into which he has reshaped the merged labor federation.

Just a few months ago Meany—and almost everybody else—was firmly convinced that 1972 would see "him steering that machine into a fatal battle to oust President Nixon as totally subservient to big business, a 'Robin Hood' in reverse who robbed from the poor to give to the rich." Instead, the Meany-but machine has been put in dead storage for this presidential race, its engine spoked by Meany's own phobic distrust for all the new elements of youth and change so prominent in the Democratic nomination of Sen. George McGovern.

That quixotic switch in signals—one that Goulden obviously could not foresee, though he was manifestly aware of Meany's discontent with all the prospective challenges on the Democratic side—keeps driving the critique of union chief to increasingly waspish attacks on McGovern and almost complete silence on the President.

For the first time since Meany scored a monumental personal triumph in 1955 by ending two decades of warfare between the AFL and CIO, unions are running their own political action drives, free from the Meany yoke. That Meany's experience almost surely will wind up in a resolve to go it

alone in future campaigns is thus deprive the parent federation of its main reason for being. The great unifier may wind in labor history as the great d integrator.

It is the misfortune of Goulden's excellent book that it will probably prove the definitive chapter in the Meany career was just starting to fold when the presses closed his biography. But that edge of deadline does not detract from the enchanting worth, his story, made immeasurably more rewarding by the assist got from Meany himself in ho of tape-recorded interviews. Meany has a fabulous memory; though he tends to give him something better than a shake in recalling how right always was and how wrong even one else his recollections are valuable additions to knowledge about the inside American labor to the last century.

Goulden has done a spark job of knowing what to keep what to leave out in track through the endless complex of jurisdictional skirmishes, minor personal feuds. And he not let himself become to Meany's captive in accepting version of history though it plain that the AFL-CIO president's brand of repulsive-char more engaging quality when wants it to be, does have its fact.

The author of "The Super L" puts his own investigative talents to particularly effective use in appraising the end res of Meany's unrelenting a Communism, so compulsive it has put him well to the of the American Legion in support for the Vietnam war every other aspect of del policy. Goulden makes ev the thinness of Meany's det that the AFL-CIO took from the Central Intelligence Agency. More devastating he shows how often the effe Meany efforts to promote trade unions in Latin Ame was to bring down democratic elected governments and rep them with military juntas of kind Meany abhors.

In most other endeavors, ever, the Meany record em more glowingly. And it sho Meany's det that the AFL-CIO is a dependable pusher for proper legislation on Capitol Hill.

"Ideology is baloney" was ways Meany's creed. His great accomplishment, he told G den, has been the organic man's feat of "keeping the together." But even if that tr accomplishment were not jeopardized by the fragmentation on the political front, it is empty without larger purp. A more adequate sense of mis for labor will have to emerge of new leadership, attuned to new forces in an economy d nated by change. It is a mea of labor's present stagnation! so little potential for a leadership exists in the Gol Age club over which Me presides.

CROSSWORD

By Will We

- ACROSS
- 1 Fade
- 5 Aspect
- 10 Facetious one
- 14 Roman field
- 15 Friend, in Toledo
- 16 Encompassed by
- 17 Calif. city
- 18 Striding
- 20 Categorical
- 22 Like some guitars
- 24 College course: Abbr.
- 25 Mortgage
- 26 Stadium figure
- 28 River ducks
- 33 Every: Ger.
- 34 Swiss painter
- 35 Such, in prescriptions
- 36 Birch or spruce.
- 37 Marches
- 38 Casino game
- 39 Chinese sand mist
- 40 Impel
- 41 Auto pioneer
- 42 Unorganized
- 43 Rustling sound
- 47 Offends
- 48 Suffix with gyro or homo
- 49 Charm
- 52 Prepare eggs for salads
- 56 Portion
- 57 Roman official
- 59 Up to
- 60 Arabian gulf
- 61 Strays
- 62 Awaiting
- 63 Wife of Zeus
- 64 Fruit holders
- 65 Shouting sounds
- 11 King of Judah
- 12 Carrousel bonus
- 13 June anniversary
- 21 Tennis score
- 23 Kind of cell
- 24 Fictional lord
- 26 Fictional Friday
- 27 Upstate N. Y. city
- 28 Acid used in soap
- 29 Beach: Fr.
- 31 Enriches
- 32 Wet going underfoot
- 34 Composer Weill et al.
- 37 Billets
- 38 Post-hiking tre
- 43 Western capus
- 44 Coin of Norway
- 45 Accent
- 46 Bankroll
- 48 Western capita
- 49 Wife of Esau
- 50 Fashion
- 51 Addict
- 52 Busy place
- 53 Theater award
- 54 In a poor way
- 55 Tennis replays
- 56 Halftone featur

